11.0 Pt-II

1948

File No 815 1/36

B CLASS

P.W. DEPARTMENT

9. BRANCH (11)

Subject:— Daddi Dam Project on the Ghataprabha River

1948

9 B.

No. 815/36

Secti. Slip. 24 A

DOCKET SHEET

Subject :—

File No._____

_____DEPT.

_____BRANCH.

References :—

Date.	To whom sent.	Notes and instructions.

C.E.P.W.Pr

-- DADDI DAM PROJECT --

Government has now decided upon undertaking the construction of the Daddi Dam Proj (the smaller one with a storage of 25,558 Mcft and it has been elsewhere proposed by me to open an Irrigation Division to deal with the construction problems.

2. I submit herewith a general note on the Daddi Dam Project and a blue print, the latter showing the Left Bank Canal which will be utilizing the storage of 25,558 Mcft. noted above and the Right Bank Canal which was considered to give up owing to engineering difficulties and high cost of construction. It will be seen from the blue print that the Left Bank Canal passes through the States of Kolhapu Kurundvad, Sangli, Jamkhindi and Mudhol and that the part of the Bijapur District which wil be served by the Bilgi branch and the south branch, is at the very tail of the proposed Left Bank Canal. Thus except in the head portion, where the tract of uncertain and low rainfall of the Gokak Taluka in the Belgaum District, will be served by this Canal, the major part of the area to be served lies in the state. Thus as a preliminary to undertaking the active construction of the proposed Dam and the Canals, it will be necessary to arrive at an agreement with the State Authorities on several points. Though so far as the total production of food crops in this Province is concerned there will be no difference between the British and the State areas, the day to day administration and the equitable distribution of the financial benefits from the canal

irrigation

irrigation will give rise to several knotty points, which I submit will have to be solved with the States.

2. Very likely the States concerned will be unable or unwilling to participate in the capital cost of either the Dam or the canals though they will agree, perhaps on their own terms, to acquire land for the canals at actual cost of compensation plus overhead charges. The irrigation revenues, minus the cost of collection of these revenues, will come to the owners of the canal, viz., the Bombay Government. So far it will be simple enough and on the lines of what is happening in regard to the Phaltan State areas on the Nira Right Bank Canal.

Presumably the Bombay Government would desire to launch upon a new irrigation policy in respect of all the Major Irrigation schemes to be taken up in this Province hereafter and the imposition of (i) a betterment tax and (ii) tax for the availability of canal water, is sure to be introduced. The point to be decided, is who will benefit from these two taxes and if they are to be shared in what proportion will they be shared with the states? Would the State subjects be agreeable to the imposition of these two taxes? This has to be ascertained from the State Authorities after the Government of Bombay arrive at a considered policy in this behalf.

The questions of special or specific duties and taxes on canal produce may come up in the future as they have come up in the past. There is an excise duty on the production of sugar and on the Nira Right Bank Canal the duty collected in the Phaltan State goes to the Phaltan State Treasury and does not bring in benefit either to the Provincial Revenues or the Revenues of the Government of India.

3. The owners of land who will have to migrate because of the submergence of their land in the Daddi Storage, will have to be settled on new land - either Government-owned or to be specially acquired. Several problems in this connection will arise and the treatment to be meted out to absentee owners, tenants and Inamdars will have to be gone into by the Revenue Department either prior to the launching of the scheme or alongside the construction programme. It has been suggested that the Collector of Belgaum and the State Authorities may be called upon to make a complete list of all the persons whose lands are likely to be submerged below the Flood Level Contour and the extent of settlement, compensation and such other points may be gone into by those authorities. The P.W.D. will be able to mark on each village map the High Flood Level below which all land will be acquired by Government. The Revenue authorities would thus be able to list up all properties individually and equitably in each village. The further process of seeing whether the owners will be settled on the land, will have to be gone into after each case is thrashed out and an agreement arrived at with the owner

4. In regard to the Ghataprabha Right Bank Canal the blue print shows that it would serve very ideally the Bijapur District as also the tracts of uncertain rainfall in the Belgaum District. My idea is that while making the preliminary arrangements for commencing the Engineering works for the Dam as also the Canal, the first task should be to see if the Engineering difficulties on which ground this Bank Canal was ruled out, are surmountable with the advance in Engineering equipment and alternatively to

..

see if another alignment for the Head Reach of the Canal cannot be proposed with an off-take higher up the Daddi Storage. It would be easy for Government to pass orders on the proposals which may be made as a result of this fresh survey, though at the commencement I would not press for more than an administrative and technical sanction to the Project for a storage of 25,558 Mcft. as stated above.

5. I, therefore, request very early orders in regard to

(i) Negotiations with the States and the brief to be given to the officer entrusted with the negotiations.

(ii) Asking the Revenue Department to go into the problems of submergence of land and settlement of those who will be ousted.

(iii) The fresh investigation of the Ghataprabha Right Bank Canal.

(iv) The commencement of actual work prior to the settlement of the first two points, if so desired by Government.

I submit that I consider negotiations with the States to be vitally urgent and necessary prior to the undertaking of actual construction work.

28/12/46

C.E.P.W.D.

U.O.R.No. 363/46-9
Poona, 28 December 1946.

Submitted to :-

The Honourable Minister, Health & Public Works.
The Honourable Minister, Forest & Agriculture, with reference to his instructions to the Chief Engineer, P.W.D. at Bombay on the 21st instant.

D.A. - 1 Note.
1 Blue Print.

Copy forwarded to :-

The Secretary to Govt., P.W.D., Bombay.
The Superintending Engineer, Project Circle.

P. W. D.
Diary No. 8151/26.
Serial No. 53489

8151/36/53489.

P.W.R.B. P.W.D.

Please see the C.E.,P.W.D's. note within which has been submitted to H.Ms., P.W.D. and Forests and Agriculture.

2. The main papers have been refd. u.o. to the C.E.,P.W.D., on the 27-12-46, in connection with the S.E.,S.C's. Inspection Note on the site for the Daddi Project which was visited by the H.M., Agriculture, recently. The Mudhol Darbar has asked for some information in regard to their participation in the scheme and those pp. have also been refd. u.o. to the C.E. on the 31-12-46 in ~~confirmation~~ continuation of the u.o.r. of the 27-12-46.

3. In his note refd. to above, the C.E.,P.W.D., has requested for early orders in regard to -

(i) negotiations with the States and the brief to be given to the officer entrusted with the negotiations;

(ii) asking the Revenue Deptt. to go into the problems of submergence of land and settlement of those who will be ousted;

(iii) the fresh investigation of the Ghataprabha Right Bank Canal;

(iv) the commencement of actual work prior to the settlement of the first two points, if so desired by Govt.

The C.E. considers the negotiations with the States to be vitally urgent and necy. prior to the undertaking of actual construction work. It is accordingly for orders whether his proposals mentioned at (i) to (iii) above may be accepted in principle and he may be requested u.o. to indicate the lines on which the negotiations etc. are to be started with the States concerned.

Thro' I.B. and D.E.(I).

Rec'd 2.1.47 — 2/1/47 6.1.47 7/1/47

We may agree to points (i), (ii), and (iii), but the C.E. should be asked definitely the [illegible]

with the State should be taken up; the problems requiring settlement etc. to enable Govt. to furnish them with a brief. First of all it is essential to have a skeletal map showing clearly what States are involved, and to what extent.

7/1/47

Until then is any information available it would merely be waste of the HM's time to submit this paper

7/1/47

A NOTE ON THE DADDI DAM PROJECT.

This project is one of the major irrigation Projects in the Southern Division, which have been investigated in the past. Several dam sites on the Ghataprabha River were investigated and the best of them is in the vicinity of the village of Daddi, which is 5 miles West of Sutkatti on the Poona Banglore Road.

2. As a result of the preliminary investigations, a project was prepared in 1906. It envisaged a storage tank at Daddi impounding about 18,000 M.Cft. which was to be utilised in the Gokak Left Bank Canal to be extended upto 75½ miles on full development and command about 4,98,000 acres. The estimated cost was about 168 lakhs and the return was 4.7 per cent. Full details of this project will be found in the Beale's report entitled "The Gokak Canal extension large project " published in about 1906.

3. After some correspondence on the above project, it was settled to carry investigations for a large storage, as the Ghataprabha river was capable of yielding an assured supply upto 60,000 M.Cft. Accordingly a project for a storage tank at Daddi for impounding about 45,000 M.Cft. was prepared in 1909. Its details will be found at pages 177 to 327 of "The Report on the surveys for Protective Irrigation works in the Deccan by Mr.Beale, C.E. and its review by Mr.Hill, C.E. The principal features of this project are given in the attached statement. This project envisaged (1) a storage of about 45,000 M.Cft. at Daddi, (2) Its utilisation partly in the extended Gokak Left Bank Canal and (3) Partly in the Ghataprabha right bank canal. The construction of the Right Bank canal in its first lengths involved cuttings in rather bad stuff and crossing of the Markandeya river etc. These difficulties which are set forth in detail in Mr.Beale's report, were then considered surmountable and so the project was worked out in detail. When at a later stage in 1922 the project was re-examined, it was considered that the engineering difficulties involved in the construction of the Right Bank canal were very great and would cost disproportionately large amounts and therefore Government decided to abandon the proposed construction of the Right Bank Canal (vide G.O.no.654-I dated 8-1-23) for this and for other reasons given in the C.E.D.I.C.'s no. 6102 dated 9-11-22.

X W.M file 654 I of 1922 Page 77

4. When the idea of having a Right Bank Canal was given up, the project for the development of the Gokak Left Bank Canal referred to in para 2 above was again taken up and a revised project for a storage of about 85,000 M.Cft. at Daddi was prepared in 1924. Its principal features are given in the statement attached. Govt. decided not to proceed further with this project also for reasons given in G.R.P.W.D.No.654 dated 10-3-26.

W.P file 654 III of 1925. Pages 44-46

5. It will be seen from the correspondence that the project mentioned in paras 3 and 4 above were shelved chiefly for the following objectionable features :-

(1) Engineering difficulties involved in the construction of the first reaches of the Right Bank Canal.

(2) Submergence of large areas of rice land.

(3) Shifting of and providing for a large population in the villages to be submerged.

(4) Uncertainty of sugarcane cultivation in the area to be irrigated.

(P.T.O.

(5) Apathy of states to utilise canal water as rainfall in state area is fairly good.

(6) Doubtful need of irrigation even in British territory as rainfall is fairly good and remission of land revenue are rare.

(7) High cost and consequent low return.

6. It may be stated that the scheme envisaged is a great and bold scheme, and Mr.A.Hill, Chief Engineer, has made the following remarks in his review of the project.

"These two canals, the Gokak canal on the left bank commanding about 497000 acres and the right bank canal commanding about 825000 acres together command about 1,322,000 acres or a probable culturable area of over a million acres. The water supply available in normal years is over 100000 M.Cft. and is more than sufficient to irrigate the whole culturable area with cereal crops. The minimum supply on record is over 53000 M.Cft. sufficient for 80000 acres of perennial crops or 640000 acres of cereal crops.

The system is therefore the greatest in the Deccan even exceeding the Nira Bank canal in the area commanded and in volume of available water supply. The one draw back is that the lands drowned are valuable and a large number of villages will be submerged. Details are given fully in the reports on the project, but this drawback is more than compensated by the greatness of the benefits obtained."

7. The site of the Daddi dam is ideal such as is rarely found having a comparatively short low dam for impounding such large quantity. The scheme will give much needed relief to the scarcity sticken parts of the Belgaum and Bijapur Districts and of the Kolhapur state, and save a lot of expenditure that has to be incurred on scarcity works in those areas. It is therefore necessary to examine, in the light of the modern ideas on Engineering Practice and irrigated agriculture, the objections given in para 5 above. These can be met as under :-

(1) It is very desirable to re-examine the engineering difficulties involved in the construction of the Right Bank Canal and ascertain whether they are really not surmountable except at disproportionately high cost. Engineering knowledge has made considerable advance in the past 20 years and some practical solutions of the difficulties involved can be possibly arrived at and so a fresh thorough and careful investigation is necessary.

(2) & (3) It will be necessary to review carefully the actual present day areas of rice and the valuable crops and arrive at a just estimate of the value of these lands. It is possible that some exaggeration may have occurred in the figures of areas worked out in the past. It is no doubt a great hardship to tell a large number of inhabitants to quit their ancient homes and give up their lands. But, sentiment apart, such a sacrifice is necessary in view of the greatest good of the greatest number. It may be feasible to persuade the people to migrate to suitable colonies in the command of the canals, where there will be proper lay outs and modern conveniences and where irrigated Agriculture on cooperative basis can be practised so as to yield much greater than the existing facilities. It is to be noted that the area to be irrigated will be several times the area to be submerged and the former will have assured supply

in place of the supply dependent upon vagaries of rain. whi is available for the latter area.

(4) Sugarcane cultivation has, since 1926, made great progress and several new varieties have been propagated and they yield good profits. So we find that there is a great demand for cane in all the tracts where irrigation facilitie are available, and it is q ite fair to expect that similar demand for sugarcane will arise in the area under this proje

(5) & (6) Direct and indirect benefits accruing from irrigation are so great that they are now widely recognised. Any one will concede that it is far more advantageous to have an assured supply from a canal and be able to cultivate a variety of crops like cane, lucerin, fruit trees etc. than to depend upon vagaries of rainfall and cultivate only seasonable crops. Hence it is quite fair to assume that there will be, in these days, when conditions have much changed and are different from what they were prior to 1926, a brisk demand for canal water both in the British and states' territory.

(7) The direct return of a scheme being low should not really matter much in view of the great direct and indirect benefits arising from an irrigation scheme. These latter are now too well known to be elaborated here. Besides Govt. will be justified in levying a betterment tax on the land concerned in due course and thus the financial aspect will be much improved.

8. Recently some investigations have been made to locate on the Ghataprabha river a dam site near Sutkatti, so that the submergence of valuable lands should be reduced, but there is no site which would come to the standard of Daddi site as regards the shortness of the length of the dam, moderate height, large capacity and good foundations at moderate depth.

9. Thus on a consideration of all the aspects it appears that the Daddi dam project (preferably the bigger scheme for 45,000 M.Cft.) should be taken up for further investigation and be taken up for construction as early as possible in order to provide irrigation facilities for a large area in the Karnatak.

28/12/46

Executive Engineer,
Irrigation Projects Division (S).

LKK/- 28.12.

PRINCIPAL FEATURES OF DADDI DAM PROJECT.

S.No	Items.	Particulars as per project of 1909 for a higher dam with right bank canal and Gokak L.B.Canal.	Particulars as per project of 1924 for a lower dam with Gokak L.B.Canal only. (Dam at lower site).
1	2	3	4
1.	Catchment area	410 Sq. Miles.	410 Sq. Miles.
2.	Average annual rainfall	192"	192"
3.	Run off per hour.	0.5" to 0.6"	0.5" to 0.6"
4.	Storage capacity.	45041 M.Cft.	25558 M.Cft.
5.	Length of dam.	2870'	2162'
6.	Maximum height of dam.	104'	102'
7.	Nature of spillway.	W.W.with automatic gates.	W.W.with automatic gates.
8.	Gross irrigable command	10,83,700 acres.	4,45,800 acres.
9.	Area irrigated:-		
	(a) Sugarcane & other perennials.	46,000 acres.	20,000 acres.
	(b) Monsoon seasonals	115,000 "	25,000 "
	(c) 8 Months crops.	115,000 "	25,000 "
	(d) Rabi crops.	115,000 "	75,000 "
		391,000 "	145,000 - "
10.	Talukas in which lands will be irrigated.	Belgaum, Hukeri Gokak, Saraswad and Chikodi in Belgaum district and Badami Taluka and Belgi Peta in Bijapur District.	Chikodi and Gokak in Belgaum District and Bilgi Peta in Bijapur district.
11.	States in which lands will be irrigated.	Sangali, Kolhapur Ramdurg, Kurundwad & Mudhol.	Kolhapur Kurundwad & Mudhol.
12.	Land submerged :		
	(a) British	31702 acres in 97 villages.	22861 acres in 83 villages
	(b) States.	3459 acres in 16 villages.	2621 acres in 14 villages.
		35161 acres.	25482 acres in lands and valuable land.
		Rice - 11456	
		Garden - 102	
		Unclassified. 6580	
		Dry crops 15871	
		Kharip 1152	
		Total 35161	

P.T.O.

13. Villages submerged		
(a) British	67 (41 wholly. (26 partly.	36 (14 wholly. (22 partly.
(b) State	7 (1 wholly. (6 partly.	Nil.
14. Cost of the project as worked out in the project.	R.4,41,00,000	R.6,45,00,000
15. Approximate cost of the project at the rates to be adopted for P.W.R.Schemes.	R.1,430,00,000	Rs.8,00,00,000

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2 24/12/46

Executive Engineer,
Irrigation Projects Division (S).

MKK/- 28.12.

24/12

C.E.P.W.D.

-- DADDI DAM PROJECT --

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2. I submit herewith a general note on the Daddi Dam Project and a blue print, the latter showing the Left Bank Canal which will be utilizing the storage of 25,558 Mcft. noted above and the Right Bank Canal which was considered to give up owing to Engineering difficulties and high cost of construction. It will be seen from the blue print that the Left Bank Canal passes through the States of Kolhapu Kurundwad, Sangli, Jamkhindi and Mudhol and that the part of the Bijapur District which wil be served by the Bilgi branch and the south branch, is at the very tail of the proposed Left Bank Canal. Thus except in the head portion, where the tract of uncertain and low rainfall of the Gokak Taluka in the Belgaum District, will be served by this Canal, the major part of the area to be served lies in the State. Thus as a preliminary to undertaking the active construction of the proposed Dam and the Canals, it will be necessary to arrive at an agreement with the State Authorities on several points. Though so far as the total production of food crops in this Province is concerned there will be no difference between the British and the State areas, the day to day administration and the equitable distribution of the financial benefits from the canal

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5. I, therefore, request very early orders in regard to :-

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I submit that I consider negotiations with the States to be vitally urgent and necessary prior to the undertaking of actual construction work.

Wkale 28/11/46

C.E.P.W.D

U.O.R.No. 363/46-9
Poona, 28 December 1946.

Submitted to :-

The Honourable Minister, Health & Public Works.
The Honourable Minister, Forest & Agriculture, with reference to his instructions to the Chief Engineer, P.W.D. at Bombay on the 21st instant.

D.A. - 1 Note.
1 Blue Print.

Copy forwarded to :-

The Secretary to Govt., P.W.D., Bombay.
The Superintending Engineer, Project Circle.

bsr

K S

The department will please consider
& work on the points raised by Mr Kale.

A The unearned increment in land values resulting from
the coming of the canal should be utilised
partly if not wholly tapped by the Govt
by some kind of tax.

I would also like to make
cultivation in concentric blocks a con-
dition precedent to the giving of the water B

1/1/47

Early.

7/1/47

P. W. R. B. P. W. D.

The papers (No. 815/36/53489)
containing a copy of the C.E.'s P.W.D.'s
note pp 1 - 5 on the Daddi Dam Project,
which was endorsed to this Deptt.,
were submitted on the 2-1-47 and
have not yet been received back.
These papers are submitted for
continuation.

Secy I. B. & D. E. (J).

7/1/47

- To see 4/1

× Lines need. for 1-wide b. = 6 cusecs.

7.1.47

8151/36

P. W. R. B. P. W. D.

Resubmitted.

2. These papers may now, if approved, be referred u.o. to the C.E., P.W.D., for compliance with the Secy (I)'s note, dated the 7-1-47, and the H.M., P.W.D's minute overleaf.

Thro' I.B. & D.E.(I)

8/1/47

8/1/47

15/1/47

Now to the C.E., P.W.D., dy 16-1-47.

I.B. PWD 8151/36
928.
C.E.P.W.D.

Submitted.

2. Govt. has referred to this office these papers u.o. to comply with the Secy.(I)'s Note dated 9.1.47 and the H.M. P.W.D's minute (at page 23) dy 1-1-47.

3. Referring to Secretary's Note on p. 5&6 it appears that he agrees with points (i), (ii) & (iii) of the para 5 of this office U.O.R. No.363/46-I dated the 28th December 1946, but he suggests that the C.E. should definitely indicate the lines on which negotiations with the States should be taken up; the points requiring settlement etc. to enable Government to provide him with a brief. As regards last line of the Secretary's Note it may be pointed out that a blue print plan of the Daddi Project together with the remarks made by the C.E.P.W.D. were sent u.o. to Government under No. PWD 8151/36/53093 dated the 10 January 1947 for forwarding the blue print to Mudhol Darbar which is in favour of participating in the scheme.

4. Regarding H.M's note on page 23:- tax H.M. P.W.D. has directed that Government should exact from the unearned increment in land values resulting from the canal by some kind of tax. Also concentrated block system should be followed in case of cultivation before giving out surplus amount of water.

5. For orders please.

Through P.B.

continued on next page.

P.B. 20.1.47.
I. P. W. R.
No. PWD 8151/36.
No. 923

H.M.P.W.D's minute on p. 23 ante.

As stated in para 2 of this office U.O. Note, it would be necessary to enact a bill for levying -

(i) a betterment tax on the unearned emoluments of owners of lands in enhanced rentals and values of lands due to the advent of canals, for which the owners are not required to spend anything. The question is of some significance and of general application to all Major Irrigation schemes but it is most important to Daddi and all new Projects, as Government can initiate new policies in the case of the latter without having to face the opposition of vested interests. Along with the enhancement of land values, which cannot merely be determined by the proximity of canals or irrigation channels but which will also depend upon the structure of soils and subsoils, the deterioration or improvement of lands as a result of the advent of the canal flow water will have to be given due consideration. The question is thus a complex one and will need much fact finding, research and economic inquiries to get down and enunciate principles. A special committee of experts in land values and finance will have to be appointed, I think, to advise Government on this most complicated but favourite theme in taxing unearned incomes.

(ii) A royalty or tax for availability of irrigation water from tanks and canals. The extension of Irrigated Crop Regulation Act as may be found workable, would cover this --

this point suitably. The committee suggested above, with the addition of Irrigation Experts, will be helpful in this behalf.

The above taxes should naturally accrue wholly to the Government as the owners of the tanks and canals, but the participating States which contribute towards the capital cost of the scheme will claim a share in them.

2. In the 1924 Ghataprabha Project prepared by Mr.Andrew, a provision for levying irrigation cess at the following rates was proposed :-

Rs.10⅔ per acre in perennial block areas.

Rs.4 per acre in rabi & 8 months' blocks.

These rates will be altered to suit the conditions and water rates prevailing when the New canals begin to function.

Regarding concentrated blocks - This will be quite necessary and will have to be enforced. The details of blocks, location etc. will be worked out at the time of construction. The concentration of blocks on the Daddi Canals can be effected by a thorough soil survey and on experience already gained. Soil surveys will be started along with canal surveys and construction. B

Secretary (I)'s noting on pp.5 &6 ante.

In 1909 the Government of Bombay carried out negotiations with the States regarding their participation in the Gokak Canal Extension Project. The correspondence in that connection is available at pages 32 to 53 of the Gokak Canal + Booklet, + printed in 1912. The booklet also contains correspondence with the Kolhapur State regarding compensation for lands to be submerged by the Daddi Tank, Vide please pages 65 to 78 of the same.

2. The Daddi Project, as at present proposed to be carried out, with the Left Bank Canal only, affects the States of Kolhapur, Sangli, Mudhol,

Jamkhindi ..

Jamkhindi and Kurundwad. The areas likely to be served by the Project in each State are as under :-

Kolhapur	..	33,200 acres.
Sangli	..	22,400 "
Mudhol	..	92,800 "
Jamkhindi	..	60,800 "
Kurundwad	..	4,000 "
Total	..	2,13,200 "

In the previous negotiations in 1909 Government offered three alternative methods for the States' participation in the scheme as under :-

(a) The State to contribute a share of the capital cost proportionate to the area served by the scheme and to receive the revenue due to its area in full, after paying its share of working expenses.

(b) The State may contribute no capital but may be supplied with such amount of water as it requires and will share with the Government the net profits derived from irrigation. By net profits are meant the excess, if any, of net revenue over the amount necessary to yield a profitable return on capital cost.

(c) The State may be supplied with water by measurement and assessed at a rate to be fixed by Government.

Accordingly, the Kolhapur State accepted to join in the scheme and chose method (a). Sangli State agreed to (b). Mudhol elected (c). Jamkhindi agreed to participate, reserving the right to choose either (b) or (c) at a later stage. The Kurundwad State declined to join in the scheme. The question of negotiations with the various States does not seem to have been renovated

renovated in 1921-26, when the Project was prepared in detail by Mr.Andrew. He had suggested to Government to take it up with the States but Government replied under G.M. No. I/6451 dated 18th April 1921 that Govt. would take up that point and proceed with it when the revised Project would be received by Government. As the Project, on submission by Mr.Pooley was shelved by Government no further correspondence with the various States is believed to have taken place.

× Slip V
Vol. 18 of 1918-2
Page 375

3. In the de novo negotiations that will now have to be conducted with the States, it would perhaps be desirable to offer only one choice to the States for participation in the scheme. The methods (a) & (b) would be complicated and cumbersome in working out details. The method (c) is a straightforward and simple one and the States would pay for what they receive.

or (d) The States may be offered the method of Government supplying irrigation water to State lands as required and levy irrigation taxes just as in Government areas, so that the States do not pay towards the capital cost or take the risk of themselves selling water for irrigation without loss. The Phaltan State follows this method at present.

It is, therefore, suggested that this choice of (c) or (d) may be offered to the States concerned for joining in the scheme.

4. The most important view point that should be inserted in any agreement arrived at with the States is the one concerning specific new taxes which may come to be levied on irrigated produce. We shall have to envisage taxes on the lines of

the ..

the Sugar Excise and it should be possible for this Government to get the whole of this tax on produce or at least 90% of it.

5. To summarise, the States should be offered:-

(a) The State subjects take water from our Canals and pay for it as the irrigators in the non-State areas do, the taxes being collected through the State Authorities, they being paid the collection charges.

(b) The States should pay the Government on volumetric basis for all water that is consumed within the State limits for the purposes of irrigation. The rate to be charged will be the same as will be charged to water supplied on volumetric basis in the Government areas. Obviously water utilized for non-agricultural purposes, will be charged at enhanced rates, as we always do.

(c) The State subjects will pay a betterment tax in the shape of a percentage on the unearned emoluments which the owners of land will derive from either higher rentals or higher sale prices of lands after the introduction of canal water. What the Government's share of such unearned increments should be, will be a matter for decision of Government on the advice of a special committee which will have to be appointed but I suggest that in view of the royalty of the States over their own lands, they may be allowed to keep 10% of all such realizations, in order that the States may take adequate interest in the levy of such betterment taxes.

(d) Any

(d) Any general taxes on the produce of irrigated lands, as for example, excise on sugar, excise on tobacco, that may come to be levied on irrigated crops, will automatically be levied on the lands situated in the States under the proposed canals. As in (c) above, the States may ask for and may be allowed to keep 10% of the total realizations.

(e) The State Authorities will acquire all the land that will be required for canals, distributaries, etc. at the current market prices, at the cost of Government and hand over the same to the officers concerned.

(f) The other revenues in the canal areas like stamp duties, ordinary excise, local fund, forest dues, will all go to the soverign States and the judicial jurisdiction will be entirely that of the States so far as their lands under our canals are concerned.

6. I consider that negotiations may be carried on with the States on the above general lines.

7. The details of the areas under command and the proportionate areas of different crops that will be allotted to each State, are worked out in the statement given below :-

Names of participants.	Total area under command. acres.	Area that will be irrigated	Areas of Cane	Monsoon crops	Two seasonals	Rabi Crops.
British area (Belgaum and Bijapur).	2,32,600	75,600	10,425	13,035	13,035	39,105
Kolhapur	33,200	10,800	1,500	1,860	1,860	5,580
Sangli	22,400	7,300	1,000	1,260	1,260	3,780
Mudhol	92,800	30,200	4,175	5,205	5,205	15,615
Jamkhindi	60,800	19,800	2,725	3,415	3,415	10,245
Kurundwad	4,000	1,300	175	225	225	675
TOTAL:	4,45,800	1,45,000	20,000	25,000	25,000	75,000

The figures of total area under command, area that will be irrigated and areas of different kinds of crops are as proposed in the 1924 Project. The percentage of irrigation is 32.5.

8. Finally, if any or all of the States do not wish to share the benefits of the canal at all, the whole of the rabi and hot weather water can be used up in British areas, as there is sufficient area available, vide para 13 page 36 of the printed Daddi Project booklet.

× copy cut up

Wkale
30/1/47

C.E.P.W.D.

U.O.R.No.363/46-I.
Poona 1, 30 January 1947.

Secretary, P.W.D. (I).

* With one more blue print as directed by the C.E. P.W.D. P.W.D. uor 8151/36 dt 16-1-47

bsr.30/1.

BH

V. Secy

Party.

6/2/47

PWRB
612

P. W. D.
File No. 815-1(B)

Serial No. 5688

Copy of paragraph 3 of U.O.R.No.363/46-I dated the 28th December 1946.

"The owners of land who will have to migrate because of the submergence of their land in the Daddi Storage, will have to be settled on new lands - either Government-owned or to be specially acquired. Several problems in this connection will arise and the treatment to be meted out to absentee owners, tenants and Inamdars will have to be gone into by the Revenue Department either prior to the launching of the scheme or alongside the construction programme. It has been suggested that the Collector of Belgaum and the State Authorities may be called upon to make a complete list of all the persons whose lands are likely to be submerged below the Flood Level Contour and the extent of settlement, compensation and such other points may be gone into by those authorities. The P.W.D. will be able to mark on each village map the High Flood Level below which all land will be acquired by Government. The Revenue authorities would thus be able to list up all properties individually and equitably in each village. The further process of seeing whether the owners will be settled on the land, will have to be gone into after each case is thrashed out and an agreement arrived at with the owner."

True Copy.

M S Sawant

Superintendent,
Office of C.E.P.W.D.

D.O.No.363/46-I.

Chief Engineer,
Public Works Department,
Poona,1,20 February 1947.

-- Daddi Project --

My dear Hammett,

When I met H.M.Agriculture on the 18th instant he desired that the Revenue Department should be asked to instruct the Collector of Belgaum to collect the information indicated in paragraph 3 of my D.O.Note No.363/46-I dated the 28th December 1946, copy attached for ready reference. The Honourable Minister has already had a detailed discussion with the Collector of Belgaum on this point and what is wanted is an official letter to issue.

Yours sincerely
V.K.Kale
20/2

R.H.Hammett, Esq., C.I.E.,I.S.E.,
Chief Engineer & Secretary to Govt.,
Public Works Department (Irrigation),
- B O M B A Y -

D.A. : Copy of para 3
of letter referred
to.

bsr.20/2.

8151/36/8447

P.W.R.Poo

Pwd

Submitted with ref. to lr. / Secy (o)'s remarks, with the draft do for approval.

(RG) 24/2/47

D.O. No. 815-1/36-R.

P. W. Deptt.
Secrt.
Bombay, 25-2-47.

Dear Mr. Kale

I am directed by Mr. Hammett to acknowledge the receipt of your d.o. letter No. 363/46-I, dated the 20/2/47, reg. the Daddi Dam Project and to say that the necessary action in the matter is being taken.

Yours Sincerely,

25/2/47

C. G. Kale, Esqr., C.I.E.,
C.E., P.W.D.
Poona, 1.

Pwd 24/2

P. W. D.
File No. 815-1/36.
Serial No. 8447

25/2/47. Issued today 25/2

N. Secy.

8151/36
~~5688~~
8447
P. W. D.

Daddi Dam Project on the Ghataprabha River.

P.W.R.B.

Submitted with reference to the O.N. at page ante.

2. One blue print of a sketch map referred to in Secy.(I)'s note dated the 7th January 1947 has been received from the C.E.,P.W.D. From the notes at pages 5- 6 ante it will be seen that Secy.(I) agrees with proposals (i),(ii) and (iii) made by the C.E. That officer has now furnished, as desired by Secy.(I), a note showing the lines on which he considers negotiations should be opened with the States. The following are the salient points raised in the C.E's note:-

(a) Necessity to enact a bill for

(i) a betterment tax on the unearned emoluments of owners of lands in enhanced rentals and values of lands due to the advent of canals, for which the owners are not required to spend anything,

and

(ii) a royalty or tax for availability of irrigation water from tanks and canals;

(b) Leving of irrigation cess;

(c) Concentrated blocks;

(d) Negotiations with the States regarding their participation in the Daddi Project.

3. Regarding point (a) (i), the C.E. states that a special committee of experts in land values and finance will have to be appointed to advise Govt. in this most complicated but favourite theme in taxing unearned incomes. This point is mainly for the Revenue Deptt. to consider and the Commr., S.D. may be requested to submit suitable proposals in the matter for the consideration of Govt. in the Revenue Deptt. As regards the point (a)(ii) above, the C.E. thinks that the extension of the

Irrigated.....

Irrigated Crop Regulation Act as may be found workable would cover the point suitably. The committee suggested for ~~a~~ point (a) (i) above with the addition of Irrigation Experts will be helpful in this matter.

4. Point (b) -Levying irrigation cess and point(c)- Concentrated blocks:- The C.E. states that the rates of irrigation cess will be revised to suit the conditions and water rates prevailing when the new canals begin to function. The details of concentrated blocks, location etc. will be worked out at the time of the construction.

4. Point (d) - Negotiations with the States regarding their participation in the Daddi Project:- The previous correspondence is at pages 32 to 53 of the printed "Gokak Canal" (1912) booklet. Correspondence with the Kolhapur State regarding compensation for lands to be submerged by the Daddi Tank is at pages 65 to 78 of the printed booklet. Kolhapur, Sangli, Mudhol and Jamkhindi States had agreed to join in the scheme subject to the terms mentioned at page 2-7 ante. Kurundwad had declined to join in the Scheme. Fresh negotiations will now have to be opened with the State authorities. The C.E.,P.W.D., has set out in para.5 of his note the general lines on which he considers negotiations should be opened with the States. It is for consideration whether the terms etc. proposed to be offered to the States may be approved. As the Daddi Project has been included in the programme for the first 5-year period it is necessary that the negotiations with the States should be carried out and final conclusions reached in the shortest time possible. If these negotiations are started by paper correspondence it is likely to take ~~considerable~~ some time to reach a satisfactory agreement. It would thus appear best and in the interest of all concerned that the C.E.,P.W.D. be empowered to call a conference or conferences of the representatives of the States concerned and see on what terms they are agreeable to participate in the Project. The general lines of the discussion may be as laid down in para.5 of the C.E's note. After the full personal

colaborations.....

collaborations with the States, the C.E., P.W.D. may inform Govt. the precise terms on which each State agrees to join in the Scheme and Govt. may then write to the Resident to obtain written consent of the States to the terms and conditions jointly agreed to. A draft will be put up on receipt of orders.

5. Please see the C.E's proposal No.(ii) at pages 4 & 25 ante. viz., "Asking the Revenue Department to go into the problems of submergence of land and settlement of those who will be ousted". Attention in this connection is invited to the Press Note issued in 1926 and G.R. No.654, dated the 10th March 1926, in which full reasons for abandoning the Daddi Project on the Ghatabrabha River have been given. The most imminent reason was the submergence of 14 village sites, wholly, 22, partially and 25,500 acres of perfect rice land. Recently representations have been made by the people whose lands will be submerged. Before, therefore, negotiations are opened with the States as proposed in para.4 above the question whether (in view of the benefit of canal water to the far greater area than that likely to be submerged) the Daddi Project should be proceeded with, in spite of the opposition from the owners of lands and houses likely to be submerged, may be decided finally.

Thro' I.B.& D.E.(I).

25-2-47

2
VA/24/2/47.

27.2.47. The C.E. P.W.D. has, on pp. 25-31 ante, dealt in detail with the points raised in the minute of H.M. P.W.D. on p. 23 ante and in the noting of Secy (I) on pp 5 & 6 ante.

The question of a betterment-tax is very complicated as explained by the C.E. P.W.D. and will need careful consideration by a committee of experts as recommended by him.

D.S.

Secy (I)

H.M.O.W.D.

H.M. A.C.

H.M. (E&H)D.

H.M. (P.W.)

The areas given by the C.E.P.W.D. on p. 27 ante are the areas under-command and not of annual-irrigation.

The bases for negotiations for participation in the Scheme by the States may be only (c) & (d) as recommended by the C.E.P.W.D. Those in (a) & (b) are likely to create complications by bringing in shareholders in the ownership of the Scheme. But in the ownership of (c) & (d), the former will be preferable from the Govt point of view, being simple as there would be only one agency to deal with viz. the State, and not the irrigators severally for the distribution of water; but all the States may not be prepared to take the responsibility on themselves of distributing the supply at the risk of incurring a financial loss in it.

The suggestions of the C.E. P.W.D. summarized on pp 29 & 30 are generally in order and may be approved.

Nixon
20/3/47

O.S.
Secy (9)

Betterment Tax.

Mr.Kale's suggestion to appoint a committee of experts to advise Govt. on this question may be accepted. As this is an extremely important question of policy H.Ms., R.D. and F.D. and H.P.M. may see at this stage.

2. Royalty or tax for availability of irrigation water.

I do not see the propriety of introducing such a levy once a betterment tax is levied. The irrigators will have to pay the usual water rates. It does not seem advisable to tax the same object in a number of different ways.

3. Basis of the 'Indian States' participation in the scheme.

The impending political changes must be fully taken into account while deciding the basis on which the Indian States concerned should participate in the Irrigation Scheme. As the States would be independent in the near future it would not be advisable to make any proposals which if agreed to by the States will cause the recurring share of income due to this Province from the States depend upon the internal legislation of the State. To make myself clear let us consider the proposal (b) of the C.E.,P.W.D. According to this proposal the State is to share with the G. of B. the net profits derived from irrigation. If this proposal is accepted it is clear that the contribution of the State will depend upon the water rates prevailing in the States from time to time, over which this Govt. would have no control. The alternative (b) is definitely unsuitable for this reason as well as for another reason which is dealt with hereafter.

4. The alternative (d) is likewise unsuitable. This method is no doubt followed successfully in the Phaltan State at present. I have, however, strong doubts how far this method will work smoothly when

when the States become fully independent, involving as it would the administrative operations of officers of this Govt. in another and completely independent States.

5. It is now well known that the indirect benefits of irrigation vastly exceed the direct income to Govt. from water rates. Any method of participation in an Irrigation Scheme which is solely based upon the incomes derived from water rates is bound to be grossly unfair. The financial returns on Irrgn. Schemes are usually very low, but the Govt. derives substantial indirect returns which are not shown officially on the financial returns. Then again the Govt. could realise substantial amounts from a betterment tax, if it is levied, but the Govt. may not be in a position to prevail upon the States to do likewise and claim a share in it.

(It will in effect mean subsidizing Indian States at the cost of this Province.

6. For all these reasons I consider that the safest method of participation in the scheme would be the alternative (a) by which the States would be required to contribute a share of the Capital Cost and a recurring share of the working expenses. The capital cost may be recovered in instalments if necessary.

7. I would not have any serious objection to the method (c) which undoubtedly possesses the very great advantage of simplicity, provided the rate is fixed after taking the indirect benefits of irrigation into consideration. Here the difficulty would be in even roughly assessing such benefits. Alternatively the bulk rate may be fixed strictly on commercial principles and based on the capital cost of the scheme and the recurring expenditure. This rate would naturally be higher than the one charged to our own irrigators.

PSM.
24/3/47.

Sec
24.III.47.

Secy(I). * In these papers two important issues are raised

(1) ...

(1) A Betterment Tax, Royalty Tax or Irrigation Cess

(2) Terms on which to negotiate with the Indian States affected.

Both questions are complicated and important. In his note pages 25-31 the C.E. P.W.D. has given his views on each point in detail, and with these views I am generally in agreement; there are however one or two questions on which decisions are necessary.

2. Taking the main issues in the order given above I am of opinion that undoubtedly some such tax should be imposed, but it should be confined to one of the suggestions only and not all three; the tax as fixed may include an element for the three points, but only one levy should be made. This is a very complicated and controversial subject and I agree that it would be advisable to set up a small Committee of experts to advise Government on this question. The Committee might consist of the following:-

(1) A Revenue officer not junior to a Collector.

(2) An experienced officer of the Land Revenue Department.

(3) A Superintending Engineer P.W.D.

(4)) Two M.L.As. or M.L.Cs. from
(5)) Belgaum District.

(6)) Two M.L.As. or M.L.Cs. from
(7)) Bijapur District.

A1

The Executive Engineer Irrigation Projects Division South acting as Secretary. It may later on be necessary to co-opt a member of the Legal Department to advise on any

legislati[illegible]

legislation that has to be introduced.

3. Regarding point (2) I do not find the matter quite so easy, since it is not known what control if any the Provincial Government will have over the States concerned in the India of the future. I feel with the Deputy Secretary (Irrigation and Railways) that the easiest solution would be to sell water to the States on a Volumetric basis at a fixed rate which should take into consideration all other indirect benefits, such as the Betterment Tax, higher rentals, increased excise revenues etc; I feel that no State would be willing to commit itself to an agreement as suggested by the C.E. P.W.D. on pages 29 and 30 to hand over all but 10 % of all such enhanced taxes to this Government together with water rate as charged to our own Irrigators.

4. In the circumstances I would suggest that the States may be offered

(a) Water on a Volumetric basis at a rate to be mutually settled but which takes into account all the elements previously mentioned

(b) The State Authorities will acquire all the land that will be required for canals, distributaries, etc. at the current market prices, at the cost of Government and hand over the same to the officers concerned

(c) The other revenues in the canal areas like stamp duties, ordinary excise, local fund, forest dues, will all go to the sovereign States and the judicial jurisdiction

will ...

will be entirely that of the States so far as their lands under our canals are concerned.

5. If approved the C.E. P.W.D. may be asked to open negotiations with the States concerned on these lines immediately.

BVK.
1.4.47.

1/4/47

HM. PWD.

31/4/47

HM. Agric 13/4/47

HM R.D. In view of the financial implications, H.P.M. may kindly discuss this with HFS concerned and the undersigned

18/4/47

HM F.D. 18/4/47

HPM.

Discussed:

A committee consisting of:

HM F.D. (Chairman)
HM. P.W.D.
HM. Agric.

should consider the question & report

23/4/47

I agree but the sentiment Minister should suggest, be the Chairman

24/4/47

HM FD
HM Agric

I agree with H.M.F.D. H.M.P.W.D. also has agreed to be the chairman of the committee.

anpp.
26/4/47

H.M. P.W.D.
26/4/47

28/6/47

- MAJOR IRRIGATION SCHEMES - LAND SUBMERGED UNDER -

When the Chief Engineer for Irrigation and myself were recently discussing with H.M. P.W.D. some aspects of the construction of the Vir Dam, I mentioned that a change in the policy of Government in respect of the acquisition of lands which are likely to be submerged in our future Irrigation Storage Tanks, will be necessary. The owners of lands which are likely to be submerged under the proposed Daddi storage in the Belgaum District, have been agitating against the construction of the Dam and those whose lands will be submerged under the proposed Vir Dam are doing the same. The argument of those who will be deprived of land is that even conceding that in the general public interest it is unavoidable that a few have to suffer for the good of many, there would appear to be no reason why those who are to benefit from an Irrigation scheme should not be prepared to suffer a little on account of the few. The agitation, in short, is that those whose lands will come under the proposed canals will considerably benefit through the practice of irrigation on their lands and thus get more prosperous whereas those who will lose lands under the lake or the canals, will be deprived of their means of livelihood, though cash payment will certainly be made for the lands acquired. It is the experience that the cash received for acquired lands has a tendency to disappear very quickly whereas lands offer a steady means of work and livelihood to the owners. The possession of lands, besides, is full of possibilities under the canal

irrigation ..

irrigation in which those who lose lands for canal purposes, have no chance of sharing. It may be argued that out of the cash received for acquired lands the owners may purchase lands for themselves under the canals but it is well-known that the prices paid in private transactions are always higher than those which Government has to pay at the time of acquisition of lands.

2. I feel that there is much to be said in favour of the above reasoning offered by those who lose lands for canal purposes and I consider that the remedy to meet the objections is not a difficult one. It is possible to acquire lands under canal command for the purpose of settling those who will be dispossessed of lands on account of the storage schemes along with the land acquisition which Government has to carry out for the Dam, Canals, Distributaries and so on. The relation of the acreage of land to be given to the dispossessed ones to the land to be acquired, will have to be carefully decided, though the simplest scheme will be to give an equal area under the Canals, in accordance with the classifications of land lost under submergence. It is felt that in order to face future difficulties, Government may have to adopt some such scheme as is suggested here and this point may be considered as one of policy by Government along with the suggestions made in my U.O.R.No.363/46-I dated the 30th January 1947. I am submitting this Note as desired by H.M.P.W.D. in the discussion referred to at the beginning.

What is this? Put up a note early. MMR. 14/3/47

p. 31

W. D. No. 815-1/36 Dy 24

No. 1308

C.E.P.W.D. 20/3/47

U.O.R.No.363/46-I.
Poona 1,20 March 1947.

Secretary, P.W.D.(Irrigation).

8151/36
13087
P.W.D.

I.B. (II).

File No. 8151/36 Pt. II, containing the C.E., P.W.D.'s U.O.R. No. 363/46-I, d the 30-1-47, has been submtd. to H-M. P.W.D. on the 2-4-47. The present reper. will be dealt with on ~~receip~~ return of the file.

8-4-47.

2.
10/4/47.

J.P.

15-4-47

8151/36/13087

P. W. Deptt.

I. B. (II).

Submitted with ref. to this Deptt. notes at pp. 37-46 ante.

2. The main point under consideration in these papers is the formation of a Committee consisting of H.M., Agriculture, the H.M., F.D., and the H.M., P.W.D., for considering the question of a betterment tax on the unearned emoluments of owners of lands in - enhanced rentals and values of lands due to the advent of canals, for which the owners are not required to spend anything. It is, however, presumed that the Committee to be formed will also give its attention to other points, mentioned below, which also are of a major importance in connection with the Daddi Dam Project:-

(a) A royalty tax for availability of irrigation water from tanks and canals.

(b) Levying of Irrigation cess.

(c) Negotiations with the States regarding their participation in the Daddi Project.

3. Regarding (a) and (b) above, the Secy. (I) has stated that only one levy should be made which will include an element of a betterment tax, a royalty tax and an irrigation cess. Attention is invited to para. 4 of Secy's. note concerning point at (c). p. 43 (para. 2) p. 44

4. The Secy.(I) had suggested that the Ex.Engr., Irrigation Projects Dn.(South), should act as a Secy. of the Committee of experts, which was recommended by this Department to advise Government in respect of betterment tax. It is not known whether there would be any need of a Secretary for the Committee to be now formed. This point is for orders. ⊗ Please "A" at p. 43

5. Serial No.13087. The H.M., Agriculture, has stated that it will not be difficult to deal with the problem of submergence of lands, vide his note dated 13-4-47 in file No.8151/36-Pt.I. In view of this no further action seems necessary on the C.E., p. 48

P. W. D's.....

P.W.D's., reference for the present at least.

6. The necessary draft resolution ~~returned~~ is put up for approval.

23/5/47.

From the H.M.P.W.D's minute dated 23-4-47 at p.45 ante it is not clear whether a G.R. appointing the Committee is necessary. A note summarising the questions to be considered by the Committee may be put up for ready reference of the Committee with references to the views expressed by officers of this department and the H.M.'s (P.W.D. & Agre) on the case. ~~However this needs no further orders.~~

This does not seem necessary. Secy. (I) This file contains all the discussion. H.M. P.W.D. GD/22/5/47.

26/5/47.

These papers should not have been detained by the office unnecessarily. Explⁿ of the Br. is being called & will be dealt with suitably.

2/- A formal G.R. for the appointment of a committee of HMs is hardly necessary. HM. P.W.D.'s orders are however required whether a Secy. is required for the Committee & if so who should be appointed.

3/- It is presumed that the recommendations made in paras 4 & 5 of the Secy's note at p. 44-45 have been approved by Govt. : If this presumption is correct the C.E. may be informed accordingly. He would however want to know at what figure the indirect benefits of irrigation should be assessed. It seems that this matter will have to be considered first.

8151/36/13087

It is for orders whether the C.E. P.W.D. may
. . . . . .
be invited to make his own suggestions in
the first instance. . . . . .

27/5/47

Secy (I) Discussed with the H.M. P.W.D. It was decided that the C.E. P.W.D. be invited to give suggestions on the lines indicated in para. 4 of my note pages 44/45 ante

28/5/47

8151/36/13087.

P.W.D.

I.B.(II).

In view of the Secy. (I)'s note above, the draft put up may issue, if approved.

2. After issue of the draft, these papers will be submitted to the H.M., P.W.D., with ref. to para 2 of Dy. Secy.'s note, dated 27-5-47.

28/5/47.

29/5/47

Secy. (I).

29/5/47

Letter.

VERY URGENT.

No.8151/36-I.B.(II). P.W.D.,
B. C., 29 May 1947.

To

The C.E.,P.W.D.

Subject:-Construction of the Daddi Dam Project.

Ref: Your U.O.R. No.363/46-I, dated the 30th January 1947.

2. You should open negotiations immediately with the States concerned regarding their participation in the scheme on the lines indicated below:-

(a) The States should be offered Water on volumetric basis at a rate to be mutually settled, but which will take into consideration all other indirect benefits derived from irrigation such as betterment tax, higher rentals, increased excise revenues, etc.

(b) The State Authorities will acquire all the land that will be required for canals, distributaries, etc., at the current market prices, at the cost of Govt. and hand over the same to the officers concerned.

(c) The other revenues in the canal areas like stamp duties, ordinary excise, local fund, forest dues, will all go to the sovereign States and the judicial jurisdiction will be entirely that of the States so far as their lands under Govt. canals are concerned.

By order e.e.

GD/28/5/47.

8151/36/13087.

I.B.(II). P.W. Secy.

The draft a/s. 54 are having issued these sabers may now be submitted to the H. M., P.W.D., for orders with reference to para. 2 of Dy. Secy's note dated 27-5-47.

JB
30/5/47.

CY
30/V/47

Dy. Secy.
Secy (I)
H.M., P.W.D.

Perhaps we get the Part Reqn will act. I discussed this question with the Hon. PWD. and he said it would be settled when the Committee met.

MM.
31/5(47)

Hon. PWD.

To Sr. Clerk
31/5/47

Will H.M.F.D. fix up the date of the first sitting of the Committee?

Hon Dy
2/6/47

H.M.F.D any date after the 20th except holiday and the 13th and 14th will suit me.
D. 4/6/47

Hem P.W.D. The meeting will be on Monday at 2.30 p.m. H.M. F.D & Agric have been informed. Sec. PWD (I) will be present

MDG.

Sec. PWD (I)

Put up papers in good time.
MM
5/6/47

States

Kolhapur	33,200	Acres.
Kurundwad	4,000	"
Sangli	22,400	"
Jamkhandi	60,800	"
Mudhol	92,800	"
Total.	4,45,800	"

6. A third part of the total culturable area may be assumed to be irrigated annually when the canal is fully developed. The areas of different kinds of crops aimed to be irrigated would be as under :-

Sugar Cane	20,000	Acres.
Monsoon crops.	25,000	"
Eight months.	25,000	"
Rabi.	75,000	"

7. The statement below gives the details of areas under command and the proportionate areas of different crops that would be allotted to British areas and States.

Participants.	Area under Command.	Irrigated area.	Sugar Cane.	Monsoon.	Eight months.	Rabi.
			in acres			
British Areas.	2,32,600	75,600	10,425	13,035	13,035	39,105
Kolhapur State.	33,200	10,800	1,500	1,860	1,860	5,580
Sangli State.	22,400	7,300	1,000	1,260	1,260	3,780
Mudhol State.	92,800	30,200	4,175	5,205	5,205	15,615
Jamkhandi State.	60,800	19,800	2,725	3,415	3,415	10,245
Kurundwad	4,000	1,300	175	225	225	675

8. The total length of the left Bank Canal would be 73 miles and five branches would take off the main canal as under :-

(i) North Branch	18	miles.
(ii) Jamkhandi Branch	13	"
(iii) Gani Branch	3	"
(iv) Bilgi Branch	26	"
(v) South (Mudhol) Branch.	17	"

Each branch canal will have its own system of distributaries and water courses to lead water to the various holdings.

9. The Right Bank Canal:- The Right Bank Canal will take off from the Daddi dam. The alignment of the canal is under closer investigation and full details thereof are not, therefore, available. The canal is planned to be 120 miles long with three branches. The total area under command available between the Ghataprabha and the Malaprabha up to their confluence with the Krishna is 8,84,390 acres out of which an area of 3,22,662 acres at the tail portion may not be feasible of being brought under irrigation. The net area under command would thus be 5,86,728 acres, distributed as under :-

(i) British area (Belgaum & Bijapur)	4,35,644	acres.
(ii) Kolhapur State.	57,260	"
(iii) Sangli State.	1,100	"
(iv) Mudhol State.	84,180	"
(v) Jamkhandi State.	6,246	"
(vi) Ramdurg State.	2,298	"
	5,86,728	"

10. Since.

Accompaniment to the Chief Engineer, Public Works Department, Poona's letter No.363/46-I dated the 11th June 1947. p.63 bn

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Memorandum on the Ghataprabha Project - Belgaum and Bijapur Districts.

Scope of the Scheme.

The Ghataprabha Project as ultimately contemplated consists of

(i) A storage of about 45,000 M.Cft. to be formed by damming the Ghataprabha river at Daddi in the Belgaum District, below the confluence of the Ghataprabha and the Tamprabarani.

(ii) A left Bank canal taking off above the present Dhupdal weir for irrigating the area in between the Ghataprabha and the Krishna Rivers.

and

(iii) A right Bank Canal taking off from the Daddi Dam for irrigating the areas on the right bank of the Ghataprabha River.

A blue print plan showing the outline of scheme is attached.

2. The total area commanded by the scheme is about 1,322,000 acres and the probable culturable area of over a million acres. The water supply available in the River in normal years is over 1,00,000 M.Cft. and is more than sufficient to irrigate the whole culturable area with cereal crops. The minimum supply on record is over 53,000 M.Cft. which is in excess of the full contemplated storage.

3. The system will be the largest in the Deccan even exceeding the full Nira Valley Development Scheme, in the area commanded and in volume of storage impounded. The lands drowned in the Lake are to a large extent valuable and a few villages will be submerged but this loss will be more than counterbalanced by the immense benefits that are expected to result from the irrigation under the scheme.

4. The site for the dam at Daddi is ideal having a comparatively short low dam for impounding such a large quantity of water. The scheme will give much needed relief to the scarcity stricken parts of the Belgaum and Bijapur Districts and several States and bring prosperity to them.

Irrigation Canals and details.

5. The Left Bank Canal:- The canal lies partly in British territory and partly in limits of States and is aligned independently of territorial considerations in the most favourable position for construction and command. The gross culturable irrigable command is 4,45,800 acres made up as under :-

British		
	Belgaum District	1,25,800 Acres.
	Bijapur District	1,06,800 "

States .....

10. Since the actual areas of different crops to be irrigated would require to be gone into in detail, after ascertaining the supply of water that would be available, the details are not given. It may, however, be stated that the supply available will ordinarily be apportioned proportionate to the areas under command of the canal system subject to the suitability of soils.

General.

11. In the past, irrigation schemes were viewed and judged solely in the light of direct benefits of actual irrigation and profits by way of water rates levied on the areas irrigated. The indirect benefits by way of increase in values of land under command of the irrigation system, accruing to the owners have not been considered hitherto and such unearned emoluments have not been taxed. In order to assess the full value of the benefits of an irrigation project it would be considered necessary to levy a betterment tax on the unearned emoluments which the owners of lands would derive from either higher rentals or higher sale prices of lands after the introduction of canal water. Then there will be other forms of revenue, such as, stamp duties, excise duties on canal produce, local fund, forest dues etc. which should accrue to the sovereign states.

Participation of States in the Scheme.

12. In the year 1909, negotiations were carried on with the States concerned in the matter of their participation in the irrigation scheme then called the Gokak Canal Project, and three alternative methods were offered leaving the choice to the States. Two of the three methods suggested were too complicated for effective and practical working. It is considered that the method of participation in the scheme by the States should be simple and straightforward so as to avoid complications and difficulties and is now proposed on the following lines.

(a) The States shall be given water on volumetric basis (xxxxxxxxxxxxxxx) at a rate to be mutually settled and which will take into consideration all other indirect benefits derived from irrigation such as betterment tax, higher rentals, increased excise revenues etc.;

(b) The State Authorities shall acquire all lands that will be required for canal, distributaries etc., at current market prices at the cost of Government and hand over the same to the Bombay Government officers concerned;

& (c) The other revenues in the canal areas like stamp duties, ordinary excise, localfund, forest dues etc. will all accrue to the sovereign States and the judicial jurisdiction will be entirely that of the States so far as their lands under Government canals are concerned.

9/6

for Chief Engineer,
Public Works Department.

sjt.9.6.

No.363/46-I.

Office of the Chief Engineer,
Public Works Department,
Poona 1, 11th June 1947.

To

The Resident at Kolhapur and Agent to
the Governor-General for Deccan States,
KOLHAPUR.

-- Ghataprabha Irrigation Project -
Belgaum and Bijapur Districts --

Sir,

I am directed to state that the Government of Bombay is contemplating the construction of the Ghataprabha Irrigation Project as a Major Irrigation Scheme with a view to affording facilities for irrigation of large areas in parts of the Belgaum and Bijapur Districts. The scheme will benefit the States of Kolhapur, Sangli, Mudhol, Jamkhandi, Kurundwad and Ramdurg.

2. I enclose herewith a memorandum giving some details of the contemplated scheme and request that the same may be communicated to the States mentioned above with a view to enabling them to come to a decision regarding participation in the aforesaid scheme. The States may also, if they so desire, be asked to depute their representatives to discuss the matter with the Chief Engineer, Public Works Department, at Poona by prior appointment.

3. I would like to meet the representatives of the above six States in a conference in your Residency in the 3rd week of July and I shall be grateful if you can fix a date and let me know. By that time the States would have had a discussion with me and considered the whole question.

Your obedient servant,

Chief Engineer,
Public Works Department.

Encl D.A.:-
Memorandum & map
with 8 spare copies.

Copy with a copy of the memorandum and plan forwarded for information to :-

(1) the Secretary to Government, Public Works Department, with reference to Government Letter No.3151/36-II-I.B.(II) dated the 29th May 1947.

(ii) the Superintending Engineer, Project Circle.

(iii) the Executive Engineer, Irrigation Projects Division (South).

jt.9.6.

IB(II) 17/6

P. W. D.
File No. 8151/36
Serial No. 25827
Date 17-6-

8151/36/25827

I.B. (II). P.W. Deptt.

Submitted with refee. to G.L. No. 8151/36-II-I.B. (II), dated p.54 the 29th May 1947.

2. The C.E., P.W.D., has addressed p.63 the Resident at Kolhapur and has requested him to communicate the details of the Wadi Project to the States concerned with a view to enabling them to come to a decision regarding their participation in the Scheme.

3. The C.E. has given full details of the Project as ultimately contemplated, i.e. the scheme with a bigger storage of about 45,000 m.cft.

4. Further developments in the matter may be awaited.

IB.
25/6/47

Dy. Secy. (AR)

Secy. (I)

27/6/47

Copy of letter No.G-86/47 dated the 20th June 1947 from the Secretary to the Resident for Kolhapur and the Deccan States, to the Chief Engineer, P.W.D., Poona.

- GHATAPRABHA IRRIGATION PROJECT - BELGAUM AND BIJAPUR DISTRICTS - b.63

"I am directed to refer to your letter No.363/46-I dated the 11th June 1947 and to request that the matter may kindly be taken up direct with the State authorities.

2. Copies of the memorandum and map have however been forwarded to the State authorities concerned."

True copy.

for Superintendent,
Office of C.E.P.W.D.

bsr.20/6.

No.363/46-I.

Chief Engineer,
Public Works Department,
Poona 1, 28 June 1947.

To

The Secretary to Government,
Public Works Department, BOMBAY.

- GHATAPRABHA IRRIGATION PROJECT - BELGAUM AND BIJAPUR DISTRICTS -

P.63 With reference to the endorsement on my letter No. 363/46-I dated the 11th instant, I am to state that the Kolhapur Residency has asked me to take up the matter direct with the State authorities, vide please the Residency letter No. G-86/47 dated the 20th instant, copy enclosed. I have accordingly addressed the States concerned direct.

28/6/47

Chief Engineer,
Public Works Department.

D.A. : Copy of letter
referred to.

bsr.28/6.

I.B. (II)

The receipt of a further communication from the C.E., P.W.D., may be awaited.

LB
7/7/47.

7.7.47.

Sen (1).

8/7/47

(1-8-47)

7/47

IIB(1) 21-7

P. W. D.
File No. 8157/36
Serial No. 28128

1-7-47

Letter.

No.B.M.I(3-II)/3738 of 1947,
P.W.D. Project Circle Office,
Poona-1: 7th July 1947.

To

The Secretary to Government,
Public Works Department,
BOMBAY.

Subject :- Post War Reconstruction Programme - Major Irrigation Projects in the Southern Division - Daddi Dam Project - Surveys in State areas for the -.

While investigating the alignment of the Ghataprabha Right Bank Canal from Daddi, it is found necessary to enter into the lands and forests belonging to the Sangli, Kolhapur, Ramdurg, Jamkhandi, Mudhol and Kurundawad States for the purposes of carrying out survey work therein. It will also be necessary to lop off a few branches of trees here and there for visibility and in some very rare cases trees will have to be cut if the line of the survey alignment goes over them.

2. It is, therefore, requested that a general permission from the above State authorities may please be obtained to facilitate this Department for carrying out the needful surveys in their State lands and also for cutting the trees and branches etc. where it is found inevitable to do so.

5/7/47

Superintending Engineer,
Project Circle.

Copy forwarded with compliments to the Executive Engineer, Irrigation Projects Division (South), Belgaum, for information with reference to correspondence resting with his No. P-11/GLB/CR/2394 dated 2-7-1947.

AMB 4.7
8/7

I. W. D.
File No. 8151/36
Serial No. 29330

8151/36
29330

I.B.(II)

In view of the S.E., P.C.'s letter, the draft put up may issue, if approved, after u.o.r. to the P.& S.D.

BB. 11/7/47.

✓ Dy. Secy. (MR) Secy. (I)

Surely this is not the first time Govt wants to enter State territories for Survey. Put up fl. The ref. to the States shd be on the general lines on which we addressed the Bhor State for survey.

Ag 11/7

IBY

(Separately to each)

No.8151/36-I.B.(II). P. W. D., B.C., July 1947.

To

The Political Adviser, Sangli State.
The Prime Minister, Kolhapur State.
The Dewan of Ramdurg State.
The Dewan of Jamkhandi State.
The Dewan of Mudhol State.
The President of the Executive Council, Kurundwad State.

Subject: Post War Reconstruction Programme: Major Irrign. Projects in the Southern Divn. - Daddi Dam Project - Surveys in State areas for the - .

Sir,

I am directed to state that the Govt. of Bombay is contemplating the constn. of the Ghataprabha Irrign. Project at Daddi as a Major Irrign. Scheme with a view to affording facilities for irrign. of large areas in the Karnatak. The Scheme will also benefit your State. For investigating the alignment of the Ghataprabha Right Bank Canal, it will be necy. for officers of this Deptt. to enter the State

Territory

Territory and to lop off a few branches of trees here and there for visibility and in some very rare cases trees will have to be cut off if the line of survey alignment goes over them. I am, therefore, to request you to give necy. facilities to the Bombay P.W.D. staff for carrying out the needful surveys in State lands and also permission for cutting down the trees and branches, etc., where it is found inevitable to do so.

Y. O. S.

D.A.- Nil.

Copy forwarded to the C.E., P.W.D., with ref. to his endr. No.363/46-I, dated the 11-6-1947. p.63

2.- At the Conference to be held between the C.E., P.W.D., and the representatives of the States concerned, the C.E. should please move the State representatives to obtain necy. facilities for the officers of this Deptt.

Copy to the S.E., P.C., for information with ref. to his letter No.B.M.I(3-II)/3738, dated the 7-7-47. p.71

11/7/47

GJP. 10/7

8151/36
29330.
P.W.D.
p73

I.B.(II)

Resubmitted with ref. to the D.S. (I&RD)'s note dated the 11-7-47.

2. In connection with the Vir Dam and the Mahi Canal Projects the Hon'ble the Resident for Kolhapur and the Deccan States and the Hon'ble the Resident at Baroda and for the States of Western India and Gujarat respectively were asked to obtain the permission of States concerned to carry out the surveys in regard to these projects; please see para. 14 of G.L. No.[x] 5502/36-I, dated the 6-11-1944, and G.L. No.[Δ] 6826/36-R(I), dated the 5-7-'46. From the latter G.L. it will be seen that while the Resident at Baroda etc. was asked to obtain the permission of States concerned, he was furnished with the index maps showing the areas in which the surveys would be carried out and information re: the areas of land which would be regd. in, and the benefits that might accrue to the various States.

x H.P.R. 156 of file no. 5-12/36 part II, ⊗ printed c' letter below Δ p 83 of file no 62-6/36 part II letter below as a linked case & marked Case III.

3. In the case of the Mahi Canal Project and the Daddi Dam Project more Indian States are connected with the projects than in the case of the Vir Dam Project. It seems therefore more appropriate to address the States concerned with the Daddi Dam Project in connection with surveys in State areas on the analogy of Mahi Canal Project. If this view is agreed to a ~~draft~~ addressed to the States concerned draft will be put up for appl.

⊗ vide C.E., P.W.D's letter at p 69 ante.

28/7/47

(1) Ref the minute of the meeting held by the C.E. P.W.D.

✓

AS (I&R)

received today. It seems
desirable that the CE PWD
addresses the State to maintain
Continuity in the case.

(2) Put up the minutes for
orders of the Secy (C) on
para (1).

IB J

Secy P
29/7

A summary of the proceedings of the meeting called for discussing problems arising from the proposed Ghataprabha Irrigation Project at Daddi, held in the Office of the Chief Engineer, P.W.D. on 22nd July 1947 at Poona.

The following were present :-

(1) Chief Engineer, P.W.D. (Presided).
(2) P.K.Shinde, Esq., Chief Engineer,Kolhapur State.
(3) M.K.Krishnaswamy,Esq., P.A. to C.E.,Kolhapur.
(4) V.H.Kelkar, Esq., State Engineer, Sangli.
(5) R/B N.K.Lele, Dewan of Jamkhandi.
(6) R/S B.D.Jatti, Mantri, Jamkhandi State.
(7) R/S R.G.Puranik, State Engineer, Jamkhandi.
(8) B.S.Koimattur, Esq., President, Executive Council, Kurundwad (Senior).
(9) P.G.Jog, Esq., Minister for P.W.D. Ramdurg State.
(10) R.A.Kulkarni, Esq., State Engineer, Ramdurg.
(11) R/B R.B.Karandikar, P.A. to C.E.P.W.D.
(12) P.M.Mane, Esq., B.E., Executive Engineer, Irrigation Projects Division (South).

The Chief Engineer in welcoming the State representatives thanked them for their presence.

2. In his introductory remarks the Chief Engineer explained the object of convening the meeting. He mentioned that the Resident of Kolhapur had forwarded to them the plan and the letter explaining the features of the Daddi scheme and that a statement of the broad engineering features was given to them today. The Bombay Government cannot proceed with this scheme without consulting the States concerned as questions of jurisdiction, acquisition of land, method of supplying water for irrigation and collection of revenue etc. were involved. He, states therefore, ~~thought~~ that the ~~the~~ consent and co-operation of the States concerned to proceed with the scheme was essentially required and was being sought by the Bombay Government. The scheme was worked out in detail in 1924 by Mr.Andrew, so far as the Left Bank Canal is concerned. At that time negotiations with all the States concerned would have been conducted but the Government of Bombay postponed proceeding with the scheme for several reasons.

3. He ..

3. He further explained in brief the direct as well as the indirect advantages accruing from the introduction of canal irrigation, citing the prosperity of the areas under the large Deccan Canals. Though the direct financial benefits to Government from a canal were not so glaring, the indirect benefits in the shape of a rise in the general prosperity of the people must be taken into account, as for instances the vast change that is now seen in Kopargaon, Malsiras and Belapur areas, which were at one time famine areas, after the advent of the canal systems. The indirect monetary advantages, such as excise duty, increased stamp duty and incometax and a general rise in the incomes of individuals due to the introduction of motor services, increased activity in railway traffic and many other things, which follow in the wake of introduction of canals, will all accrue to the subjects and the sovereign states themselves. The Government of Bombay would be interested mainly in the recovery of the irrigation cess in the State areas, once the principle thereof was fixed with them. He, therefore, requested the State representatives to take all these factors into consideration and advise their Darbars accordingly. The indirect advantage after the canal is properly established, he stated, has been put down by some provisionally in the neighbourhood of as much as 1.5% on the capital outlay. On the 11 crores or so spent by the Bombay Government on the Major Irrigation works there is a deficit of over Rs.42 lakhs per year in working of the canals, if the simple interest on capital were to be considered. That is how large irrigation works stand in the Bombay Province today. It is not, therefore, with

any ..

any selfish motive or with the idea of making money that the Government of Bombay is embarking on Major Irrigation Scheme under discussion and seeking the co-operation of the States in that direction. The production of more food and the general prosperity of the people at large, are the chief concern on the part of the Bombay Government in launching upon large and costly irrigation schemes.

4. Referring to 12(a) in his cyclostyled Note and to the general inquiries made of him, he explained how the values of lands would go up on the advent of the canals. The prevalent idea is that this increase, which we call the betterment in the value of the land, is largely due to the advent of the canal and that the Government should have a share in the unearned profits accruing to the owners, though how to assess this betterment value is a complex problem. It has, therefore, been suggested to appoint a Committee of Experts comprising of experts on land revenue, finance and economics etc. to work out how to gauge and assess the betterment tax and how to recover it. In his opinion the proper authorities to handle this question, within State limits, would be the States but they would have the benefit of Bombay Government's decisions. The representative from Jamkhandi asked whether the Bombay Government recovered any betterment tax. The Chief Engineer stated that this is a new idea in irrigation finance problems to the Bombay Government itself. He further stated that the owners of land will get higher rentals due to the introduction of the heavy money crops under the canals and the sovereign authority should expect to get some share of it.

5. After this the Chief Engineer ascertained

the ..

the views of each of the State Representatives on the following three specific points :-

(a) The States shall be given water on volumetric basis at a rate to be mutually settled and which will take into consideration all other indirect benefits derived from irrigation such as betterment tax, higher rentals, increased excise revenues etc.

(b) The State Authorities shall acquire all lands that will be required for canal, distributaries etc., at current market prices at the cost of Government and hand over the same to the Bombay Government officers concerned.

(c) The other revenues in the canal area like stamp duties, ordinary excise, local fund, forest dues etc. will all accrue to the sovereign States and the judicial jurisdiction will be entirely that of the States so far as their lands under Government canals are concerned.

Point (a) The Chief Engineer stated that point (a) meant that the States would be charged on the quantity of water asked for or drawn on demand and not on the acreage irrigated. He explained in detail what was meant by volumetric basis of measurement and stated that the rates for irrigation are being revised every six years in the Bombay Province. The instances of Sugar Companies, paying for sugarcane and other irrigation by this method, and the limitations thereof, were recited.

The representative from Kolhapur stated that in regard to the payment on the volumetric basis the States should have liberty to experiment for a couple of years and then accept or not the proposal of such payment.

(7) The representative from Ramdurg desired further to consider the point but so far as they could see they would like the irrigation to be managed within the Ramdurg State limits by the Bombay Government just as the Bombay Government would manage its own irrigation. In short, they would like to adopt the Phaltan State system. This

will ..

will be subject to official confirmation. If on consideration the Ramdurg Darbar likes to take over the irrigation they should be free to do so at the end of five to ten years from commencement of canal irrigation.

(ii) Sangli would like more time to consult their ministers but as an Engineer, the representative accepted the principle that the canal management, within the Sangli State limits, should be done by the Bombay Government because the areas concerned were very small. The Sangli Darbar would like to make a reservation and say that taking over the irrigation management should be at the option of the State between five and ten years from commencemert of canal irrigation.

(iii) The Jamkhandi Darbar would like the Government of Bombay to carry on the irrigation management for the first five years from the opening of the canal, at the end of which the State will reconsider the question of taking over irrigation management. The State representative accepted the volumetric basis of payment for the water used on the terms offered in clause (a) of para 12.

(iv) Subject to confirmation by the State Authorities, the Kolhapur representative accepted the principle of payment on volumetric basis which also involved the irrigation management by State. This will be from the opening of the canals.

(v) The representative from Kurundwad stated that they would like the irrigation to be managed within the Kurundwad State limits by the Bombay Government just as the Bombay Government would manage its own irrigation. This will be subject to confirmation. If, on consideration the Kurundwad Darbar likes to take over the irrigation, they

should ..

should be free to do so at the end of five to ten years after canals are opened.

Point (b). All the States accepted this point.

Point (c). The representatives from Kurundwad, Jamkhandi, Sangli and Ramdurg accepted this point. The Kolhapur representative accepted this clause but demanded that in the case of Jagir lands which will be submerged, the Government of Bombay should give an equal area of land preferably contiguous to the existing State boundaries, in which the judicial jurisdiction of the Jagir concerned will be intact. The Chief Engineer explained the practical difficulties but requested the State representative to intimate to him the exact extent of such Jahagir land involved and its exact location, so that this question will be gone into as an exclusive one with the Kolhapur Darbar. With good will, it will not be difficult to solve this problem.

6. Additional points.

The Chief Engineer inquired if any points were to be suggested by the representatives.

(i) The Kolhapur representative requested that within the State limits in the case of the Storage Dam, in order to provide an access to the land which will be cut off from the main State lands, the Government of Bombay should try and give access by road. The State will have no objection if a ferry service were installed for local communications.

(ii) The Kurundwad representative enquired if the Government of Bombay would pay for the abatement in land revenue. The Chief Engineer answered in the affirmative.

7. The Chief Engineer requested the State Authorities to allow the Bombay Government to quarry

stone ..

stone, lime, kankar etc. for the purpose of the canal, free of royalty. The State representatives stated that they would consider and let him know.

8. Conclusion. The Chief Engineer hoped that the States concerned would have no objection to the Government of Bombay proceeding with the work of the Dams and Canals, though the formal permission would come in due course. He offered, if called for, his personal services in any discussions that may be required with the State Authorities in coming at a quick decision in favour of the scheme. He then thanked all those present for attending the meeting and making it a success.

23/7/47

Chief Engineer,
Public Works Department.

bsr. 23/7.

A summary of the proceedings of the meeting called for discussing problems arising from the proposed Ghataprabha Irrigation Project at Daddi, held in the Office of the Chief Engineer, P.W.D. on 22nd July 1947 at Poona.

The following were present :-

(1) Chief Engineer, P.W.D. (Presided).
(2) P.K.Shinde, Esq., Chief Engineer, Kolhapur State.
(3) M.K.Krishnaswamy, Esq., P.A. to C.E., Kolhapur.
(4) V.H.Kolhar, Esq., State Engineer, Sangli.
(5) R/S N.K.Lele, Dewan of Jamkhandi.
(6) R/S B.B.Jabli, Mantri, Jamkhandi State.
(7) R/S R.G.Purvnik, State Engineer, Jamkhandi.
(8) R.S.Kelmatwar, Esq., President, Executive Council, Kurundwad (Senior).
(9) P.G.Jog, Esq., Minister for P.W.D. Ramdurg State.
(10) R.A.Kulkarni, Esq., State Engineer, Ramdurg.
(11) R/S R.B.Karandikar, P.A. to C.E.P.W.D.
(12) P.M.Mane, Esq., B.E., Executive Engineer, Irrigation Projects Division (South).

The Chief Engineer in welcoming the State representatives thanked them for their presence.

2. In his introductory remarks the Chief Engineer explained the object of convening the meeting. He mentioned that the Resident of Kolhapur had forwarded to them the plan and the letter explaining the features of the Daddi scheme and that a statement of the broad engineering features was given to them today. The Bombay Government cannot proceed with this scheme without consulting the States concerned as questions of jurisdiction, acquisition of land, method of supplying water for irrigation and collection of revenue etc. were involved. He stated therefore, thought that the the consent and co-operation of the States concerned to proceed with the scheme was essentially required and was being sought by the Bombay Government. The scheme was worked out in detail in 1934 by Mr.Andrew, so far as the Left Bank Canal is concerned. At that time negotiations with all the States concerned would have been conducted but the Government of Bombay postponed proceeding with the scheme for several reasons.

3. He further explained in brief the direct as well as the indirect advantages accruing from the introduction of canal irrigation, citing the prosperity of the areas under the large Deccan Canals. Though the direct financial benefits to Government from a canal were not so glaring, the indirect benefits in the shape of a rise in the general prosperity of the people must be taken in into account, as for instances the vast change that is now seen in Kopargaon, Malsiras and Malayar areas, which were at one time famine areas, after the advent of the canal systems. The indirect monetary advantages, such as excise duty, increased stamp duty and income-tax and a general rise in the incomes of individuals due to the introduction of motor services, increased activity in railway traffic and many other things, which follow in the wake of introduction of canals, will all accrue to the subjects and the sovereign states themselves. The Government of Bombay would be interested mainly in the recovery of the irrigation cess in the State areas, once the principle thereof was fixed with them. He, therefore, requested the State representatives to take all these factors into consideration and advise their Darbars accordingly. The indirect advantage after the canal is properly established, he stated, has been put down by some provisionally in the neighbourhood of as much as 1.5% on the capital outlay. On the 11 crores or so spent by the Bombay Government on the Major Irrigation works there is a deficit of over Rs.40 lakhs per year in the working of the canals, if the simple interest on capital were to be considered. That is how large irrigation works stand in the Bombay Province today. It is no[illegible]

any selfish motive or with the idea of making money that the Government of Bombay is embarking on Major Irrigation Schemes under discussion and seeking the co-operation of the States in that direction. The production of more food and the general prosperity of the people at large, are the chief concern on the part of the Bombay Government in launching upon large and costly irrigation schemes.

4. Referring to 12(a) in his cyclostyled Note and to the general inquiries made of him, he explained how the values of lands would go up on the advent of the canals. The prevalent idea is that this increase, which we call the betterment in the value of the land, is largely due to the advent of the canal and that the Government should have a share in the unearned profits accruing to the owners, though how to assess this betterment value is a complex problem. It has, therefore, been suggested to appoint a Committee of Experts comprising of experts on land revenue, finance and economics etc. to work out how to gauge and assess the betterment tax and how to recover it. In his opinion the proper authorities to handle this question, within State limits, would be the States but they would have the benefit of Bombay Government's decisions. The representative from Jamkhandi asked whether the Bombay Government recovered any betterment tax. The Chief Engineer stated that this is a new idea in irrigation finance problems to the Bombay Government itself. He further stated that the owners of land will get higher rentals due to the introduction of the heavy money crops under the canals and the sovereign authority should expect to get some share of it.

5. After this the Chief Engineer ascertained

the ..

the views of each of the State Representatives on the following three specific points :-

(a) The States shall be given water on volumetric basis at a rate to be mutually settled and which will take into consideration all other indirect benefits derived from irrigation such as betterment tax, higher rentals, increased excise revenues etc.

(b) The State Authorities shall acquire all lands that will be required for canal, distributaries etc., at current market prices at the cost of Government and hand over the same to the Bombay Government officers concerned.

(c) The other revenues in the canal area like stamp duties, ordinary excise, local fund, forest dues etc. will all accrue to the sovereign States and the judicial jurisdiction will be entirely that of the States so far as their lands under Government canals are concerned.

Point (a) The Chief Engineer stated that point (a) meant that the States would be charged on the quantity of water asked for or drawn on demand and not on the acreage irrigated. He explained in detail what was meant by volumetric basis of measurement and stated that the rates for irrigation are being revised every six years in the Bombay Province. The instances of Sugar Companies, paying for sugarcane and other irrigation by this method, and the limitations thereof, were recited.

The representative from Kolhapur stated that in regard to the payment on the volumetric basis the States should have liberty to experiment for a couple of years and then accept or not the proposal of such payment.

(i) The representative from Ramdurg desired further to consider the point but so far as they could see they would like the irrigation to be managed within the Ramdurg State limits by the Bombay Government just as the Bombay Government would manage its own irrigation. In short, they would like to adopt the Phaltan State system. This will ..

will be subject to official confirmation. If on consideration the Ramdurg Darbar liked to take over the irrigation they should be free to do so at the end of five to ten years from commencement of canal irrigation.

(ii) Sangli would like more time to consult their ministers but as an Engineer, the representative accepted the principle that the canal management, within the Sangli State limits, should be done by the Bombay Government because the areas concerned were very small. The Sangli Darbar would like to make a reservation and say that taking over the irrigation management should be at the option of the State between five and ten years from commencement of canal irrigation.

(iii) The Jamkhandi Darbar would like the Government of Bombay to carry on the irrigation management for the first five years from the opening of the canal, at the end of which the State will reconsider the question of taking over irrigation management. The State representative accepted the volumetric basis of payment for the water used on the terms offered in clause (a) of para 12.

(iv) Subject to confirmation by the State Authorities, the Kolhapur representative accepted the principle of payment on volumetric basis which also involved the irrigation management by State. This will be from the opening of the canals.

(v) The representative from Kurundwad stated that they would like the irrigation to be managed within the Kurundwad State limits by the Bombay Government just as the Bombay Government would manage its own irrigation. This will be subject to confirmation. If, on consideration the Kurundwad Darbar likes to take over the irrigation, they

should ..

should be free to do so at the end of five to ten years after canals are opened.

Point (b). All the States accepted this point.

Point (c). The representatives from Kurundwad, Jamkhandi, Sangli and Ramdurg accepted this point. The Kolhapur representative accepted this clause but demanded that in the case of Jagir lands which will be submerged, the Government of Bombay should give an equal area of land preferably contiguous to the existing State boundaries, in which the judicial jurisdiction of the Jagir concerned will be intact. The Chief Engineer explained the practical difficulty but requested the State representative to intimate to him the exact extent of such Jahagir land involved and its exact location, so that this question will be gone into as an exclusive one with the Kolhapur Darbar. With good will, it will not be difficult to solve this problem.

6. Additional points.

The Chief Engineer inquired if any points were to be suggested by the representatives.

(i) The Kolhapur representative requested that within the State limits in the case of the Storage Dam, in order to provide an access to the land which will be cut off from the main State lands, the Government of Bombay should try and give access by road. The State will have no objection if a ferry service were installed for local communications.

(ii) The Kurundwad representative enquired if the Government of Bombay would pay for the abatement in land revenue. The Chief Engineer answered in the affirmative.

7. The Chief Engineer requested the State Authorities to allow the Bombay Government to quarry stone ..

stone, lime, kankar etc. for the purpose of the canal, free of royalty. The State representatives stated that they would consider and let him know.

8. Conclusion. The Chief Engineer hoped that the States concerned would have no objection to the Government of Bombay proceeding with the work of the Dams and Canals, though the formal permission would come in due course. He offered, if called for, his personal services in any discussions that may be required with the State Authorities in coming at a quick decision in favour of the scheme. He then thanked all those present for attending the meeting and making it a success.

13/7/47

Chief Engineer,
Public Works Department.

ber.22/7.

No.363/46-I.

Chief Engineer,
Public Works Department,
Poona 1, 23 July 1947.

To

The Prime Minister of Kolhapur.
The Dewan of Sangli, Jamkhandi,
Kurundwad(Senior) & (Ramdurg.

GHATAPRABHA IRRIGATION PROJECT -
BELGAUM AND BIJAPUR DISTRICTS -

Sir,

In accordance with my letter No.363/46-I dated the 28th June 1947, a conference of the representatives of the following States took place in my office at Poona at 11.30 A.M. on the 22nd July 1947 and I enclose for your information and very early further action, a summary of the proceedings as taken down by me.

(1) Kolhapur.
(2) Sangli.
(3) Jamkhandi.
(4) Kurundwad (Senior).
(5) Ramdurg.

2. I shall be grateful for your communicating your consent to proceeding with the scheme, to the Government of Bombay direct.

Your most obedient servant,

Sd/- C.G.Kale, 23/7/47.

Chief Engineer,
Public Works Department.

D.A. : One copy of proceedings of the meeting.

Copy, with a copy of the proceedings, forwarded to the Dewan of Mudhol, for information.

ber.22/7.

True copy.

Superintendent,
Office of C.E.P.W.D.

No.363/46-I.

Chief Engineer,
Public Works Department,
Poona 1, 23 July 1947.

To

The Secretary to Government,
Public Works Department,
- B O I B A Y -

- GHATAPRABHA IRRIGATION PROJECT -
BELGAUM AND BIJAPUR DISTRICTS -

p.54

As instructed in Government P.W.D. letter No.815/36-II-I.B.(II) dated the 29th May 1947, I convened a meeting of the representatives of the States on the 22nd instant, as indicated in my letter No.363/46-I dated the 28th June 1947. p 69

2. All the States, excluding Mudhol, had sent their representatives to the meeting. The Mudhol Darbar could not send their representative either to see me or to attend the meeting on the 22nd instant and hence that State did not take part in the proceedings. Two copies of the summary of the proceedings of the meeting are forwarded herewith for information of Government.

3. I have sent a copy of the proceedings to the five States represented, as also to the Mudhol State. The Mudhol Darbar has offered to meet me in the first week of August and I am fixing up an engagement with them. I shall submit the relevant report to Government, in due course.

(1) has been read and is at p 97-99 post

4. I have already requested the States concerned to communicate their consent to the scheme, vide please copy of my letter addressed to them, dated the 23rd instant. Government may advisedly write to the State Authorities direct on this point and obtain their written consent to proceed with the scheme.

xp 91

C.C.Wale
23/7/47

Chief Engineer,
Public Works Department.

D.A. : Two copies of proceedings
of the meeting.
One copy of letter referred to.

Copy submitted to H.M., P. W. D.

bsr.23/7.

8151/36

IB(W)75/6

quick help ful

despite of their
continual any delay.

24/7/69

P. W. D.
File No. 8/51/36
Serial No. 32062

I B(W)
75/70

8151/36
32062

P.W.D.

I.B. (II)

Submitted.

2. The C.E., P.W.D. has forwarded copies of proceedings (Pp 77-87) of the meeting of the representatives of States concerned with the Daddi Dam Project which he had convened at Poona on 22-7-47. He has also sent (p 91) copies of the proceedings of the meeting to the States concerned asking them to communicate to Govt. direct their consent to proceeding with the scheme ~~to Govt. direct~~. Receipt of communication from the States may be awaited for about a month.

3. Please see S.E., P.C's. letter at p. 71 ante wherein he has requested Govt. to obtain permission from the States connected with the Daddi Dam for carrying out surveys in the State lands and also for cutting the trees and branches etc. where it is found inevitable to do so. It is for orders whether the C.E., P.W.D., may be asked to communicate with the States concerned in the matter as proposed by the D.S. (I&R) at pp. 75-76 ante.

4. A copy of the proceedings of the meeting refd. to in para. 1 above, has been sent (p 93) direct to the H.M., P.W.D. by the C.E., P.W.D.

30/7/47

D.S. (I&R)

Secy (Irrign)

Orders as requested on the S.E. P.C's letter (p 71) dtd the 7th July 1947. I think it desirable that the C.E. addresses the States

30/7

I agree, it would be advisable for the CE PWD to continue the negotiations.

M.V.
31/7/47

(Below copy of letter p.71 ante No. B.M.I(3-II)/3738, dated the 7-7-1947, from the S.E., P.C., regarding surveys in State areas for the Daddi Dam Project)

No. 8151/36(II)-J.B.(II), P.W.D., B.C. 1st August 1947.

Copy forwarded to the C.E., P.W.D., with ref. to the correspondence ending with his letter p 93 No. 363/46-I, dated the 23-7-47, with a request to continue the negotiations with the States connected with the Daddi Dam Project for obtaining permission from the State authorities to carry out surveys in the State lands and also for cutting trees, branches etc., where it is found inevitable to do so.

By order etc.

Copy forwarded to —

the S.E., P.C.,
the Ex. Engr., Irgn. Projects Dn. (South).

2/8/47

31/7/47

No.363/46-I.

Chief Engineer,
Public Works Department,
Poona No.1: 8th August, 1947.

-- GHATAPRABHA IRRIGATION PROJECT --

As decided with the Dewan of Mudhol State I paid a visit to Mudhol in order to discuss the proposals made in my letter P.63 No. 363/46-I dated 11th June 1947.

2. A copy of the Proceedings of the meeting held in my office on 22nd July 1947 to discuss the implica-tions of the Ghataprabha Irrigation Project was already supplied to the Dewan of Mudhol and the same was again gone over with him in greater detail. The Minister was present throughout these discussions. The Dewan had brought with himself some points for discussion and I gave satisfactory information and replies to all those. One of the points concerning this State individually was that after construction of the Daddi Project the height of floods in the Ghataprabha River will not be as high as obtained now and that therefore lands will not be submerged to the present extent. This would only lead to some lands/ out-turn loss of crops to the subjects of Mudhol. I invited attention of the Dewan to the reply received by him under Government Public Works Department Letter No. 8151/36-R dated 30th January 1947. As an offset against the slight reduction of area submerged in floods on the banks of the river the State subjects would have a very large area under irrigation as the commanded area under the canals on both banks was estimated to be in the neighbourhood of 1,76,980 Acres, so the State authorities can easily explain to some of its subjects that it cannot be all an advantage on one side and that in view of the tremendous gains to the State subjects on the completion of canals the reduction of the highest flood level by a couple of feet should not really matter. The waters incoming into the Ghataprabha below the site of Daddi

Dam.

Dam were not being interfered with and it is reasonably expected that the benefit to river bank lands will not be appreciably reduced. Along with the benefits of floods to the banks we have also to consider the loss of life and property which takes place in very high floods of the river. The construction of a dam at Daddi will materially help in averaging out the flood levels in the river. It appeared that the Dewan and the Minister were satisfied with the above view of things as Given by me.

3. The Minister inquired in what manner the irrigation would bring benefit to the State if the irrigation taxes were to be credited to the Bombay Government. There were not any absentee land-lords and most of the subjects were poor agriculturists. I pointed out that the advantages of irrigation were many amongst which the assured raising of crops; the assured realisation of land revenue; the conversion of dry lands into wet lands and consequent increase in land revenue; the possibility of excavating wells and raising Garden crops throughout the canal area thus leading to not only increased production but increased land revenue; the increased in stamp duty, income-tax, excise, local fund cess and an improvement in the standard of living of the subjects as also an improvement in the trade and commerce of the State. Where there is keen demand for land the level of both sale value and rental value of lands was sure to go up and if enquiries were made in Malsiras Taluka of Sholapur District and Kopargaon and other talukas of Ahmedanagar District anyone will be convinced that on the sight of canal water and its availability things improve as if by magic.

4. The produce within the canal boundaries and boundaries of all other lands acquired for the canal would be at the disposal of the Bombay Government for sale or utilisation as may be necessary but outside these boundaries any forest which may grow will be at the disposal of the State authorities.

5. The ....

5. The Dewan and the Minister informed me that they would ask the Government of Bombay to carry on irrigation as is now being done in the Phaltan State area but like Jamkhandi they would reserve to themselves the option of taking over irrigation within 5 to 10 years if thought feasible and necessary but at present they would like the Bombay Government to deal with the irrigation within the State boundary as in the Bombay Government's areas.

6. After full discussion of about one hour the Dewan and the Minister promised to convey the consent of the State to the Bombay Government proceeding with the scheme within a couple of days.

Chief Engineer,
Public Works Department.

Copy forwarded to the Dewan of Mudhol, with reference to the above discussions. A very early communication communicating the consent is awaited.

2. A copy of the principal features of the Daddi Dam Project is enclosed.

Copy forwarded to the Secretary to Government, P.W.D., Bombay, in continuation of the Chief Engineer, P.W.D., Poona's No. 363/46-I dated 23rd July 1947.

P.93

Copy submitted to H.M., P.W.D.

.....

kp 18.8.

P.W.D.

(I.B. (II))

For disposal pl. see serial No. 35315 P 104

F. W. D.
File No 815/36
Serial No. 34756

No.363/46-I.

Chief Engineer,
Public Works Department,
Poona No.1: 8th August, 1947.

-- GHATAPRABHA IRRIGATION PROJECT --

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6. After full discussion of about one hour the Dewan and the Minister promised to convey the consent of the State to the Bombay Government proceeding with the scheme within a couple of days.

Chief Engineer,
Public Works Department.

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Copy forwarded to the Secretary to Government, P.W.D., Bombay, in continuation of the Chief Engineer, P.W.D., Poona's No. 363/46-I dated 23rd July 1947.

P. 93

Copy submitted to H.M., P.W.D.

kpj8.8.

I.B. (II)

P.W.D.

P 100

Submitted (together with serial No. 34756)

for information.

2. Receipt of communications from the marginally noted States giving their consent to proceeding with the Daddi Dam Project may be awaited.

× Kolhapur
Sangli
Jamakhandi
Kurundwad (Senior)
Ramadurg
Mudhol.

20/8/47
19

Proceedings of the meeting held on 22.7.47 with the representatives of

Kolhapur
Sangli
Jamakhandi
Kurundwad (Sr) and
Ramdurg

and held on the minutes of the discussion with the Diwan of Mudhol are already submitted to the HM-PWD by the CE PWD directly.

Replies from the State may now be awaited.

The negotiations seem quite hopeful upto this stage.

D.S. (I & R)

ff 67 - 69 / 47

IB(II)/1418 Pt II

20/8/47

Secy (I)

P. W. D.
File No. 8/151/36

Serial No. 35315

Sec I

13-i

No.303/46-I. Office of the Chief Engineer,
Public Works Department,
Poona 1: 19th August 1947.

To

The Prime Minister,
Kolhapur State, Kolhapur.

The Dewan of Sangli,
Kanduri,
Jamkhandi,
Mudhol,
Kurundwad (Senior).

--- GHATAPRABHA IRRIGATION PROJECT ---

Sir,

In connection with the investigation of alignment of the irrigation canal on the right bank of the Ghataprabha river, it is found necessary for this Department to enter into your state territory for carrying out the necessary surveys. It may also be found necessary, at places, to cut down tranches of trees or in few cases remove trees coming in the line of surveys. I, therefore, request that the necessary permission of your Durbar may kindly be obtained for the entry of the staff and surveys of this Department into the state territory for carrying out the necessary surveys and for cutting trees or branches, where it is found inevitable to do so, to facilitate survey operations and communicated to me at your early convenience. I further request that a copy of your communication may be sent to the Executive Engineer, Irrigation Projects Division (South) at Belgaum for his information.

Your obedient servant,

19/8/47

Chief Engineer,
Public Works Department.

D.O.No. Nil.

.....

Copy to the Secretary to Government, Public Works Department, Bombay, for information with reference to Government endorsement No.8151/36(II)-I-B(II) dated the 1st August 1947.

Copy to the Superintending Engineer, Project Circle, Poona, for information with reference to his letter No. B.P.I(3-II)/3738 dated 7th July 1947, addressed to the Secretary to Government, Public Works Department.

2. The Chief Engineer, Public Works Department, regrets the procedure adopted in this case, of addressing Government direct and not even submitting a copy of the communication to this office which was required, at least as a matter of etiquette.

3. The subject under reference could have been discussed by the Chief Engineer, in the conference he had with the representatives of the states on the 22nd July 1947 and the requisite permission could have been possibly obtained long ago.

Copy to the Executive Engineer, Irrigation Projects Division (South), Belgaum, for information.

It was unfortunate that the Executive Engineer, failed to bring this point to the notice of the Chief Engineer at the time of the conference which he attended.

VDF/19/8/-

8151/36
35878

I.B.(II) P.W.D

Submitted for information with ref. to G.E. No. 8151/36(II)-I.B.(II), dated the 1-8-47. P. 104

Await. Drawn

CBR 23/8/47

Seen Re myself

D.R., C.I.&F.

P. W. D.
File No. 8151/36
Serial No. 35878

No. 2566 of 1947.

From:

A. V. Desai, Esquire, B.A., LL.B.,
Ag. Dewan of Mudhol State, MUDHOL.

To

The Chief Engineer,
Public Works Department, Poona 1.

Dewan's Office,
Mudhol, 30-8-1948.

GHATPRABHA IRRIGATION PROJECT.

Sir,

With reference to the Notes of discussion forwarded under your No.363/46-I dated 8-8-1947 and the previous correspondence on the subject, I have the honour to inform you by direction that the Mudhol Darbar agree to the Bombay Government proceeding with the scheme subject to the condition that they would reserve to themselves the option of taking over the management of the irrigation within 5 to 10 years as and when they would consider it feasible to do so.

Your obedient servant,

(Sd.)
Ag. Dewan of Mudhol.

No.363/46-I.

Office of the Chief Engineer,
Public Works Department.
Poona-1: 3rd September,1947.

Copy forwarded to the Secretary to Government, Public Works Department, Bombay, for information in continuation of this office No. 363/46-I dated the 8th August 1947.

for Chief Engineer,
Public Works Department.

W. D.
File No. 8/57/36
Serial No. 38260

Copies to :

(i) Superintending Engineer, Project Circle, Poona

and (ii) Executive Engineer, Irrigation Projects Division (South) Belgaum

for information.

.....

KWA/3.9

109 8151/36
38260.

I.B.(II) P.W.D.

Submitted for information.

Kolhapur
Sangli
Jamakhandi
Kurandwad (Senior)
Ramadurg.

2. Receipt of communications from the marginally noted States giving their consent to proceeding with the Daddi Dam Project may be awaited.

BSB
10/9/97

DS (I/C)

10/9/97

Await 2 [illegible]
10/9

10/9/97

(P. P. R.)

No. 162 of 1947.

HUZUR OFFICE,

RAMDURG, 11th SEPT. 1947.

From,

Raosaheb B. K. Joshi, B.A., LL.B.,

Dewan of Ramdurg.

RAMDURG.

To,

The Chief Secretary

to the Government of Bombay,

The Secretariat, Bombay.

Subject :— Ghataprabha Irrigation Project.
Belgaum and Bijapur Districts.

***

Sir.

With reference to letter No. 363/46-I dated 23rd July '47 from the Chief Engineer P.W.D. Poona, on the above-cited subject, and the summary of the proceedings of the conference of States' representatives held in Poona on 22nd July 1947, I have the honour to communicate to you the Ramdurg Darbar's formal consent to the Government of Bombay proceeding with the Scheme, in so far as this State territory is concerned.

NRS.

Your obedient servant,

I/C DEWAN, RAMDURG.

Copy w.cs. to:-

The Chief Engineer,

Public Works Department.,

Poona.

8151/36
39424

C.B.(II) P.W.D.

Submitted for information.

2. Receipt of similar replies from the remaining states may be awaited.

19/9/47

Good le 20/9

D.S (I&R)

Secy. (Irrgn.)

22/9/47

Amount 20/10 21/9

IRI(1)/49

16.9

P. W. D.
File No. 8151/36
Serial No. 39424

16. 9. 47

AN INTERIM NOTE

ON THE ANNUAL SUPPLIES AVAILABLE FOR THE DADDI PROJECT.

The Daddi Project is to receive its water supplies from three principal ghat-fed rivers viz.(1) The Tamraparni (2) The Ghataprabha (3) The Hiranyakeshi. A plan showing these streams and other relevant data is enclosed.

2. All these three rivers have been guaged and the data from 1903 to 1926 is available in Technical Paper No.30. The average discharges guaged on these are (1) 29,713 m.cft. (2) 37,854 m.cft. and (3) 38,689 m.cft respectively with a standard deviation of (1) ± 8348 m.cft. (2) ± 9423 m.cft. and (3) ± 9694 m.cft. respectively.

3. The storage now under consideration is with a dam at Daddi below the confluence of the Tamraparni and the Ghataprabha. The discharges mentioned above have been guaged at Rajgoli and Hadlag respectively. The additional catchment area upto Daddi below Rajgoli and Hadlag is about 70 sq. miles. Average rainfall is about 50". The catchment is generally cultivated and partially terraced and paddy is grown. Hence a supply of 2000 m.cft. may be expected from this catchment in normal years. The same figure has been assumed in the 1908 project also.

4. With the figures of annual supplies thus available for the Daddi site, a statement showing various combinations of figures for annual use for irrigation and carry-over is attached. The No. of bad years in each case has been shown. The number of combinations considered is fairly exhaustive. The figures show that it is not advisable to count upon more than 60,000 m.cft. of water annually without increasing the No. of lean years and the difference between normal supplies and lean year supplies.

5. A normal supply of 60,000 m.cft.has been counted upon by average of some 5 years while considering the 1908 project, Further gaugings upto 1926 have shown that the assumptions made have been fairly accurate.

6. As the Ghataprabha Right Bank Canal will be taking off directly from the Daddi Dam drawing about 15,000 m.cft. during the monsoon net storage for use during Rabi and Hot-Weather has been fixed at 45,000 m.cft. This capacity may have to be increased slightly to provide (i) carry-over for bad years and (ii) for periods of leaner rainfall in late September and early October each year when the supply in the river at Daddi may fall down below 1500 cusecs which is the capacity of the Right Bank canal. Details of these (latter) will be dealt with in a further communication to follow.

7. The slightly larger storage of more than 45,000 m.cft. likely to be required for considerations mentioned above would not include generally any very valuable lands like rice lands at the bottom of the valley except in the river bed beyond Chandgad and Patne. But this is likely to affect to some extent large village sites of Chandgad, Halkarni, Turkewadi, Nesari, Adkur etc. which are just above the present F.S.L. of R.L.153. Rough details of these are being ascertained and will be included in a further communication.

8. It may be mentioned here that due to the adoption of lining to the Ghataprabha Right Bank Canal in its 1st section upto Yargatti a saving in water to the extent of 5000 to 6000 m.cft. annually is possible and can be considered as additional supplies available for irrigation.

9. With only the Daddi storage under consideration the Ghataprabha Left Bank Canal taking off from the Dhupdal weir is expected to receive its monsoon supplied from the Hiranyakeshi and its tributaries. There are enough supplies in this to feed the Left Bank Canal during the monsoon. Details regarding the probable slight shortage in river supplies when they may fall down below the capacity of the canal in late September and early October .....

October are being worked out and will be included in a further communication.

10. The potentional storage at Ajra will serve for the 2nd stage of development of irrigation on the Ghataprabha canals after the Daddi storage is fully utilised. A perusal of plate LXXVII in Technical Paper No.30 will show that a safe supply of about 32,000 m.cft. can be relied upon. There will be 2 bad years viz. 1905 and 1918 with supplies of about 25,000 and 21,000 m.cft. respectively.

11. The catchment area upto Dhupdal weir below Ajra and Daddi storages will be about 580 sq.miles with an average rainfall of about 25" to 30". With a balancing capacity of just over a 100 m.cft. available at the Dhupdal weir the run-off from this catchment which may be about 4000 m.cft. will not be sufficient to feed the Left Bank Canal during the monsoon which may be of the order of about 15,000 m.cft. after full development. Hence a storage capacity of about 25,000 m.cft. may appear necessary at Ajra to utilise fully the available supply of about 32000 m.cft. Actual capacity necessary will have to be worked out in detail at a later stage.

12. A small storage reservoir of a capacity of 6545 m.cft. has been investiggted in rough detail by Mr.Beale. The following general features have been collected from old records.

Storage Reservoir at Ajra.

Masonry Dam.

River bed level		R.L.5
F.S.L.		R.L.90
Maximum depth of storage	.....	85 feet.
Contents upto F.S.L.	.....	6545 m.cft.

Villages affected and area submerged.

	No.	Area in actes.
a) Kolhapur State.	10	1890
b) Ichalkaranji Jahagir	14	2446
c) Sawantwadi State.	2	19
TOTAL	26	4365

Cost of storage at 1904 rates. Rs.450 per m.cft.
Probable rate at 1938-39 rates plus 100% - Rs.1800/- per m.cft.
The Storage cost rate will decrease with increase in storage.

13. From the fact that a masonry dam has been considered at the site and from the study of contours of the area it appears to be possible to have a storage of about 25,000 m. cft. at this site. A skeleton plan of the storage reservoir considered by Mr.Beale is attached. The possibility of a larger storage at this site will be confirmed after inspection of the site.

Accompt:- 2 plans will follow
1 statement "

Sd/- P.M.Mane.
Executive Engineer,
Irrigation Projects Divn.(South),

No.P-11/Mis/P/3723. Office of the Executive Engineer,
Irrigation Projects Dn.(South),
Belgaum, 16th September 1947.

Forwarded with compliments to the Superintending Engineer, Project Circle, Poona, for information and further disposal.

with .....

with reference to Chief Engineer, P.W.D's No.363/46-W dated 27th August 1947.

Sd/- P.M.Mane
Executive Engineer,
Irrigation Projects Division (South),

Advance copy forwarded with compliments to the Chief Engineer, P.W.D., Poona, for information.

Copies to S.D.O. Daddi H.W. & G.L.B.C. Sub-Dn., Belgaum, for information and guidance.

2. He is requested to submit early the report on the supplies etc. called for in the correspondence resting with this office No.P-11/GLB/P/3406 dated 23rd August 1947.

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"True copy"

Superintendent,
Office of the C.E., P.W.D., Poona 1.

sjt.24.9.

[illegible]/46

C.E.,P.W.D.

-- Ghataprabha Storage (Daddi Dam) --

Regarding the question of raising the storage of the Daddi Dam to the maximum available supply of about 60,000 M.C.ft. and of the Ajra Storage, a note written by the Executive Engineer, Irrigation Projects Dn.(South) is submitted for the perusal of the H.M., Agriculture.

2. The storage of the Daddi Dam was fixed at 45,000 M.C.ft., as the rest of the usual available supply of 15000 M.C.ft. would be utilised by the Right Bank Canal in the monsoon months and no storage would be required for this quantity. Another consideration for fixing the level of the storage was the low gap at a ridge of the ghat near Kasalgod, which will have to be bunded up for any higher storage. It is also likely that any increase in the height of the dam would affect the large villages of Chandgad, Halkarni. Turkewadi, Nesari, Adkur etc., which lie just above the full supply contour of the 45,000 M.C.ft. reservoir. Taking all facts into consideration, it is submitted that an increase in the storage over 45,000 M.C.ft will be neither economical nor desirable.

Akale

U.O.R. dated the 24th Sept. 1947, submitted to H.M., Agriculture, with a copy of the Ex.Engr's note referred to above.

Copy submitted to H.M., P.W.D.

Copy with accompaniments to the Secretary to Govt., P.W.D., for information.

sjt.24.9.

2/3 (II)

Submitted for information.

2. It is for consideration whether the C.E., P.W.D., may be addressed to state how the matter re: the assent of the marginally noted × States stands.

× Kolhapur
Sangli
Jamkhandi
Kurundwad (Senior)

27/9/47.

Le 29/9/47

✓

D.S.P(Jnr).

S/3 (II)
26/9

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26/9

8151/36
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MINUTES OF THE MEETING HELD IN THE HON'BLE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE ON THE 10TH SEPTEMBER 1947, for the consideration of the proposals of the Bombay Province in connection with the Daddi Project, when the following were present.

1) Hon'ble the Prime Minister, Kolhapur.
2) Hon'ble the Revenue Minister, Kolhapur.
3) Mr.Kale, Chief Engineer, Bombay Government, Bombay.
4) Mr. Kane, Irrigation Executive Engineer, Projects Division, Bombay.
5) Mr.Haval, State Engineer, Kolhapur State.

The Hon'ble Prime Minister made a reference to the two statements (i.e. R.L.156 - 1908 Project, and R.L.153) supplied by the P...D.Bombay, in connection with the Daddi Project and enquired as to which was to be taken as basis. At the same time he pointed out that there were discrepancies with regard to the acreage of land belonging to the Kolhapur Darbar that was likely to be submerged.

The Bombay Government representative (Mr.Kale) assisted by Mr. Kane - who is in charge of the project) replied that the R.L.156 was according to the survey made in 1904-1908 which shows the land likely to be under water according to the contour. For mathematical calculations R.L.153 has been made use of, but for actual execution R.L.156 would be taken as basis. However, this point could be solved by stating that the difference between the two statements would not exceed by more than say 500 acres. Mr. Kale also pointed out that there always existed a difference in the surveys carried out by the Revenue Department and those by the P...D., since the methods adopted by these two departments differed i.e. contour surveys did not always go along the boundaries of the survey numbers, but in revenue surveys the area of the whole number was included

The Hon'ble Prime Minister then said, " I cannot give you any expression of opinion today, unless His Highness knows the exact position. His Highness must know positively the extent of territory that is going to be submerged, whether the residue would be of any use to the Darbar; for example out of the 16 villages 11 villages are practically coming under the contour of this project and the Darbar is considering the question....

question as to whether it would be advisable to hand over the villages enblock referred to in the Statement mentioned above, to the Bombay Government in exchange of territory. It should also be seen that under the project Kolhapur stands to lose large proportion of good land under water."

Mr. Kale explained that the area of 3458 acres likely to be submerged under the water did not include the area of th whole villages. The figures shown in R.L.156 were according t the survey carried on in 1906-1908, and they were standing by them. Whatever that would happen in the future was a differen thing, and could be ascertained after actual survey.

The Hon'ble Prime Minister further said, " I would like to have a positive statement from some authority of the Bombay Government as to (1) the land which is going to be submerged, (2) the nature of the compensation for properties s lost, (3) whether the compensation will be in the form of territorial exchange or by any other means, and (4) how the State's rights and those of the Inamdars would be safeguarded. If you can give me an indication as to the intention of your Government i.e. do they desire for a sort of territorial exchange as I suggested to you through Mr. Shinde, or what othe proposals they have."

To this Mr.Kale replied, " Kolhapur is the only one o the Sovereign States with which we are at present dealing with on this side. In Gujarat there are about a dozen States with whom I am simultaneously negotiating on a similar project. As regards the exchange of lands, even in the Bombay territory itself the present day policy is that if 'A' is likely to have his land submerged, he will be settled on another land. It will also be the same in the case of Kolhapur State. If any of you people are ousted owing to the submergence, the Bombay Govern- ment agrees to find land for them for agriculture elsewhere in the same manner as is given to the citizens of the Bombay Province. It was once the policy of the Bombay Government to give cash compensation and be done away with it. That no long holds good now, because the Government has realized that the

cash .....

cash received in lieu of land is soon spent by the person concerned and he is then left without any means of livelihood. In the case of agriculture he can maintain himself. The Bombay Government propose to acquire land for settling dispossessed people, and if the demand from Kolhapur comes for any land lost by the Darbar, the Bombay Government will undertake to settle people so ousted."

The Hon'ble Prime Minister pointed out that the above may perhaps satisfy only one point of view, but, in this the State's point of view had not been considered.

Mr. Kale further said, " Where the question of cash compensation arises, it will be accepted by the Bombay Government as adjudicated upon by the State authorities. So far as cash compensations are concerned the Bombay Government does not wish to interfere with the valuations made by the State authorities, and they would be paid by the Bombay Government. With regard to the State's sovereign rights such as loss of incometax, loss of excise, loss of stamp duty and the direct revenues etc., the State will have to enaluate them. If any difficulty arises in settling these questions we will appoint a commission consisting of two judges, one Umpire, and two representatives of the people, and both the Governments will abide by their decision. But we will have no quarrel over it." With regard to the territorial settlement, it is of two kinds. Individuals concerned will be given an option of settling on some other land, plus cash pompensation - we have a separate proposal which will be supplied to you by the Bombay Government. Secondly the question of Inamdars comes in who draw a fixed income from their villages." The Hon'ble Revenue Minister pointed out that 'The Inamdars not only hold the right to receive fixed sums from villages, but in addition they also hold 'Sheri' lands personally owned by them, and this point also merits attention.' Mr. Kale continued :"Now that is a cash payment and that can be guaranteed by the Government in eternity or converted into capital in individual cases - say 20 or 25 times the assessment paid to them.

As....

As regards the sovereign rights of the State I cannot say anything because these are matters for talks at higher levels. However, I know, in one case where the Bombay Government has refused to a territorial exchange. In a talk with the Minister in Bombay, I understood that the exchange of territory is nearly an impossibility on various grounds."

While replying to the above, the Hon'ble Prime Minister pointed out that the people in the British territory would be most willing to come under Kolhapur and the objection was not so strong as was made out or imagined. The Hon'ble Prime Minister at this stage handed over a copy of the Office note on the Phonda Ghat Hydro-Electric Project, and said, "I have had a very bitter experience in this matter at the hands of the Bombay Government in 1938, and I wish you to read the note after you go home. That was the reply we received to our request for co-operation in our Phonda Ghat Scheme. I want to know now whether the Bombay Government is in a frame of mind to negotiate the present scheme in the form of a "give and take" policy. Though we have received that reply from your Government, we are not at all going to exhibit the same frame of mind now. We are very anxious to co-operate but there are a few fundamental points which ought to be settled and satisfied on both sides. I would like you to further consider the possibility of territorial exchange for the area of the villages to be submerged or transferred to your Government ultimately." Then the Hon'ble Prime Minister referred to the statement of compensation offered by the Bombay Government and said that it was not sufficiently attractive. Mr. Kale replied by saying that the rates were those according to 1904-1908 standards, and that fresh rates would have to be considered for houses, lands, wells etc. The new rates would be taken as applicable on the date of the survey of valuation.

The Hon'ble Prime Minister pointed out that the Kolhapur Darbar intended to keep five villages - partly submerging out of the 16 villages in the statement. The area of the 11 villages remaining was 14,935 acres and 12 Gunthas

population...

population 7178 and assessment Rs. 14,492. The Hon'ble Prime Minister emphasised the point that the Darbar rate of assessment was lesser than that of the Bombay Government, and this should be taken into consideration at the time of fixing new rates for compensation. While dwelling on the question of territorial exchange the Hon'ble Prime Minister said, "I want you to go home and read the note I have given you. Much depends on that. The scheme must be negotiated on the basis of mutual trust. The co-operation between the parties must be mutual. It cannot be one sided only. In the present case the Darbar stands to lose good land and it has under consideration a tentative proposal for asking land in part or full exchange below the Ghats near Phonda. The population in this territory would not exceed over 700 and I assure you that the Dhangars in this tract will be most willing to come to us. I do not think you will realise the physical hardship to which your Government put us in 1938. There is absolutely no question on our part to co-operate. We see the general good arising out of these schemes of yours. - we also stand to benefit to some extent - and the Darbar would be glad to extend co-operation to its utmost limit possible, provided, of course, similar co-operation is extended by your Government. Our discussions are only tentative at this stage, which are subject to finalization afterwards."

Since His Highness would like to have an idea of the full picture, and also for the Darbar to have better idea of the land to be submerged it was suggested that a joint survey should be held, to which the Bombay Government representative agreed readily. It was decided that a Gazetted Officer of the Bombay Government (S.D.O.) should be placed at the disposal of the Kolhapur as and when required for this purpose. It was further suggested that the Inspection Tour should commence in the months of Oct: and Nov. of 1947.

Mr. Kale while referring to the note which the Hon'ble Prime Minister handed over to him said, " I am glad that you have given me the note prepared by your Office.

I shall...

I shall certainly press this on the notice of the Minister and say that unless a 'give and take' policy is adopted by our Government, we would not succeed. It is a good idea that if we want your territory for our schemes, then we must also give away our territory for-e in exchange required by you for your schemes. With regard to the State's sovereign rights you would better do to refer these to the Legal Department. In the fast changing conditions through-out the country and in the Province, I see no chance of failure in our undertaking."

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After a further discussion on general matters relating to Development plans of the Bombay and the Centre, the meeting was concluded.

The Bombay representatives were to meet the Hon'ble Prime Minister at 1-30 p.m. at his bungalow on 10-9-1947, in order to carry further talks regarding the note handed to the Bombay Representative.

sd/-

Prime Minister,
Kolhapur.

"True copy"

for Superintendent,
Office of the C.E., P.W.D., Poona 1.

kpj24.9.

N O T E.

Regarding negotiations with Bombay Authorities concerning the Daddi Project in the Belgaum District.

When the Darbar asked for certain facilities from the Bombay Government regarding the Radhanagari Hydro-Electric Scheme the Bombay Government's terms as communicated by Resident's Con.No.C-190/35 of 15-10-1938 were so stiff as to veto any possibility of reasonable co-operation with Bombay. The State had asked for facilities about two things viz.

(a) diversion of surplus water from the Hydro-Electric Power House at Kurli into the Ghonsari River in Deogad

and

(b) use of the roads connecting Kurli to Waghotan or Vijaydurg, from whence machinery was to be imported and to which the minerals were to be sent.

2. As regards (a). For allowing the surplus water to flow into their river, Bombay stipulated that (1) wherever fords over the river were stopped either for the whole year or for any period due to the excess flow of water in the river, the State should build all the new bridges and causeways at the State's own costs, to facilitate both human and vehicular traffic; (2) that jetties at two villages on the tidal creek should also be built at State's cost; (3) Bombay even laid down the sweeping proposition that they "consider that inconvenience to even small villages in crossing the river should not be overlooked and that the Kolhapur Darbar should .....construct in addition to the bridges.....and the jetties .....causeways wherever they may be found necessary". Even this "may not suffice in future", so the Darbar were asked "wherever the people have to cross the river the Darbar should construct the causeways or make such arrangements as may be required by that Government". Para 5 of the Resident's letter summarises the position under head (a).

3. As regards (b) .....

3. As regards (b). (4) In all, about 37 villages of road were involved under this head, comprising four district roads. Bombay asked the State to recondition roads (1) to (3) (total 31 miles) at the cost of 5 lakhs and over for reconditioning plus Rs.19,742 per annum, as extra cost of maintenance. If Kolhapur did this then Bombay should shoulder only the ordinary repairs and maintenance.

4. (5) As regards Road 4. Six miles from Kurli to about half a mile west of Phonda (to join the Phonda Deogad Road), Bombay wanted the state to bear the whole costs of both construction and maintenance, in British as well as State territory.

5. (6) As regards the Waghoton wharf. The State's company was to buy it, repair it and do everything about it as its costs, to improve the wharf.

6. (7 & 8). So far, this is only about bridges, causeways, jetties, roads and wharfs; but two more conditions were finally added, viz. that Darbar agree to hand over half of the discharged water for irrigation in British territory, even though the Darbar may need more than the remaining half and secondly that the Darbar "agree to supply at cost price much electric power as they (Bombay) may require for their villages for agricultural developments and the development of cottage Industries."

7. In short under these 8 conditions in all Bombay wanted all the possible local improvements in their own areas, such as bridges, roads, causeways, jetties, wharfs, irrigation and power supply, to come wholly out of the State's pocket, in return for simply allowing excess water to flow into their river and for permitting the use of their roads, already existing, excepting the small road No. 4 of six miles, for the Hydro Electric Works. The advantages to the British area of the scheme being there, were entirely ignored. The only thing Bombay undertook was the ordinary repair and maintenance of

roads No. 1 to 3 .....

roads No. 1 to 3. Everything else was to be provided by the State. The cost to the State of all this burden has not been estimated, but it might well have been 15 lakhs at the least, as capital outlet, plus recurring expense of at least Rs.25,000/- a year.

8. Now, Bombay wants the State's co-operation in the Daddi Scheme. If Bombay's own principle of 1938, that every single inconvenience to a British village, however small, caused by the State's scheme was to be compensated for, whenever and however, required at the State's expense, is to be applied against Bombay this time, then Bombay must provide not only compensation for lands submerged, but also all costs of diversion of traffic, removal of population and building of their new houses, plus irrigation of 50% either free or at least preferential rates. All roads, bridges, causeways etc., which may be newly required to be built, as well as old ones, which may be diverted or repaired could also be saddled on Bombay. Kolhapur could also ask copying Bombay, that not less than a certain percentage of water under the new scheme be provided to Kolhapur irrespective of the Province's own genuine needs.

"True copy"

Sd/- R.M. Shirke

Superintendent,
Office of the C.E., P.W.D., Poona 1.

KW4/11,9

No. 363/46-I.

Office of the Chief Engineer,
Public Works Department,
Poona No.1: 26th September 1947.

To

The Secretary to Government,
Public Works Department,
Bombay.

-- Ghataprabha Irrigation Project --

Referring to para 5 Point (c) of the Minutes of the Meeting held by me in Poona with the Representatives of the Deccan States in regard to the lands that will be submerged by the Daddi Scheme and the participation of States in the same Scheme I made an engagement with the Prime Minister of Kolhapur with a view to expedite a decision on the attitude of the Kolhapur Durbar towards the land to be submerged. This meeting took place in the Office of the Prime Minister of Kolhapur on the 10th instant and a copy of the Proceedings thereof as received from the State Engineer, Kolhapur under the latter's No. Irr.122/3760 dated the 23rd instant is forwarded herewith for information of Government. A copy of the Note, furnished by the Prime Minister of Kolhapur setting out the terms proposed by the Government of Bombay when the Kolhapur State had asked for certain facilities for the discharge of the tail waters of the proposed Hydro-electric Scheme in their State, is also attached.

2. As desired by the Kolhapur Durbar I am instructing the Executive Engineer, Irrigation Projects Division, South, to ask a gazetted officer of this Government to inspect the lands to be submerged in the Kolhapur State in the company of the Revenue Authorities of the Kolhapur State.

3. The comprehensive proposals of the Kolhapur Durbar which probably will include a demand for certain lands in the Ratnagiri District for the Hydro-electric Scheme based on the Radhanagari Storage is awaited from the Durbar and will be submitted to Government on receipt.

D.A.:
Copy of Proceedings of the Meeting held at Kolhapur.
Copy of Note.

Chief Engineer,
Public Works Department.

Copy submitted to H.M., P.W.D.

Copies forwarded to -

the Superintending Engineer, Project Circle,
the Executive Engineer, Irrigation Projects Dn.,
(South), without accompaniments.

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kpj26.9.

P. W. D.
File No. 8151/36
Serial No. 4/213

No.363/46-I.

Office of the Chief Engineer,
Public Works Department,
Poona 1, 26th September 1947.

To

The Secretary to Government,
Public Works Department,
BOMBAY.

-- Ghataprabha (Daddi Dam) Project --

Reference:- This office U.O.R. No.363/46-I dated the 28th December 1946 and further correspondence regarding Daddi Dam Project.

2. Since the Ghataprabha Project has been proposed to be taken up for construction in the Post War Programme, it is necessary to consider and fix up the scope of the scheme, including the capacity of the storage, irrigation limits and other details, for an early start on the preparation of the final plans and estimates of the Project.

3. The position in respect of the Projects prepared so far for the Ghataprabha Valley is shown below :-

i) A Project for the Gokak Canal Extension, contemplating a dam at Daddi for storing about 18,000 M.C.Ft. was first submitted to the Government of India in the year 1906, who returned it with remarks in 1907 and among the points raised, the most important were (a) designing the dam for a larger storage capacity for future extension of irrigation and (b) the consent and co-operation of the States in the construction and working of the scheme.

ii) During the course of revision of the Project, certain investigations were carried out on the right bank of the Ghataprabha River, which showed that a Right Bank Canal commanding a large area of 560000 acres was feasible and desirable for extending the benefits of irrigation in the Belgaum and Bijapur Districts. A detailed Project was worked out, envisaging a storage of about 45,000 M.C.Ft., at Daddi, of which 18000 M.C.Ft. were to be utilised for the Left Bank (Gokak) Canal and the balance for the Right Bank Canal. The details of the Ghataprabha Right Bank Project have been printed at pages 177 to 327 of the Beale's report on the Surveys for Protective Irrigation Works in the Deccan. At the same time, negotiations were opened with the States concerned for their participation in the Gokak Canal Scheme, and with the Kolhapur State regarding submergence of lands in the Lake basin. The correspondence with the States is available at pages 32 to 78 of the printed report of the Gokak Canal Extension Project, 1912.

iii) The original Gokak Canal Project revised in the light of the Government of India's instructions was submitted to the Government of India in the year 1911. The storage dam was designed for the height required for an ultimate storage capacity of about 60,000 M.C.Ft., but was proposed to be constructed up to a level for storing 18000 M.C.Ft. to be utilised on the Gokak Canal Extension. The Project was sanctioned by the Secretary of State for India in 1915, for the estimated total cost of Rs. 1,97,17,147. The construction of the Scheme, was held up due to financial stringency.

iv) In .....

iv) In Government Memorandum No.I-20859 dated the 21st December 1920, Government proposed to revise the Ghataprabha Right Bank Canal and the Gokak Canal Projects and called for the views of the local officers on the feasibility of either of the two projects or both. On the recommendations of the local Officers, Government ordered the revision of the Gokak Canal Project in Government Memorandum No.654-I dated the 1/4-8-1922 and subsequently in Government Memorandum No.654-I dated the 8th January 1923, the rejection of the Right Bank Canal Project. The Gokak Canal (then denominated as the Ghataprabha Left Bank) Scheme was revised to cost Rs.6,31,66,420/-. Before submitting the revised Project to Government, the Superintending Engineer, Deccan Irrigation Circle, made a preliminary report to Government, laying great stress on the unfavourable aspects of the scheme and ignoring the beneficial aspects, with the result that the scheme which was once considered as a great and good scheme and had received the assent of the Secretary of State for India, was dropped by Government Resolution, Public Works Department, No.654 dated the 10th March 1926.

4. The Ghataprabha Project was not included in the original Post War Programme of the Bombay Government and was later on proposed by the Chief Engineer, Public Works Department, for inclusion in the revised programme. From the mass of correspondence in connection with the Project, it is seen that the important considerations that led to the shelving of the scheme were :-

i) Engineering difficulties and high cost involved in the construction of the Right Bank Canal.
ii) Uncertainty of developing sugarcane cultivation in the area to be irrigated.
iii) The apathy or indifference of the States in coming to an amicable understanding and of participation in the Scheme.
iv) Unpromising financial aspect of the Scheme.
v) Submergence of large areas of valuable rice lands and of villages involving heavy compensation and difficulty of shifting the people to other areas.

Regarding point (i) : The difficulties alleged to be involved in the construction of the Right Bank Canal were recently examined by the Executive Engineer, Irrigation Projects Division (South) and the Superintending Engineer, Project Circle and the reports of the Officers are submitted herewith for perusal. I entirely concur in the conclusions arrived at by the two Officers that the engineering difficulties involved in the construction of the Canal are not such as cannot be overcome and that the Right Bank Canal is a feasible proposition, without undue risk and cost.

Regarding point (ii) : Sugarcane cultivation has, since 1926, made great progress and several new varieties have been propagated yielding good outturn and handsome profits. There has been great demand for sugarcane in all the tracts where irrigation facilities are available and it would be very safe to assume that the Ghataprabha Valley is bound to react favourably in this respect.

Regarding point (iii): The negotiations carried out by the Chief Engineer, Public Works Department, with the States concerned have been very hopeful and in the

conference ...

conference which the Chief Engineer, Public Works Department, had with the representatives of the States on the 22nd July 1947, the latter evinced a genuine and keen desire to associate the States in the Scheme. The minutes of the conference have been submitted to Government in this office No.363/46-I dated the 23rd June 1947. The Mudhol State which could not send its representatives to the conference was visited by the Chief Engineer, Public Works Department, subsequently and in a frank and full discussion of the Scheme with the Dewan and the Minister of the State the consent of the State for participation in the Scheme was assured, vide this office No.363/46-I dated the 8th August 1947. It would also be seen from the above letter, that the Mudhol Durbar which had previously laid much stress on the loss of fertility of to lands inundated by floods, likely to occur after the construction of the Daddi Dam was convinced of the greater benefits that would accrue from direct irrigation from canals.

Regarding point (iv) : The present trend of opinion in connection with Irrigation Projects has been to assess such schemes not only from the restricted view point of direct financial return but also from the considerable indirect benefits accruing to the State and also to the community. Taking the direct and the indirect returns into account, there would be no doubt that the Daddi Scheme would be a sound scheme. In my note dated the 16th September 1947, on the economics of the Daddi Scheme from the sugar excise point of view, it has been brought out that the Scheme would be a good proposition, even with a capital expenditure of Rs.19 crores. In this note, other indirect benefits such as betterment tax, stamp duties, forest revenues etc., have not been taken into account. It is also contemplated that the Daddi Dam can be utilised for hydro-electric power generation. This should give an additional return and ample amenities of life.

Regarding point (v) : This is the greatest drawback in the Scheme and appears to have defied solution so far, not because it cannot be solved. Faced squarely, the problem can be solved satisfactorily. I have referred to this question in para 3 of U.O.R. No.363/46-I dated the 28th December 1946 and had also requested early action to be taken in the matter in my D.O. No.363/46-I dated the 20th February 1947 to the Secretary to Government. Another line of policy to be adopted in the case of the dispossessed population for rehabilitation has also been indicated in my U.O.R. Note No.363/46-I dated the 20th March 1947. I feel that the problem should not be allowed to remain a bottleneck in the scheme and can and should be solved satisfactorily by the Revenue Officers.

5. After disposing of the objectionable features which were the cause of the Project being shelved in the past, as indicated above and being convinced of the great potentialities of the scheme in conferring a large amount of benefit to scarcity-ridden or faminestricken areas in the Belgaum and Bijapur Districts, I now proposed to put forward the details of the Project for being taken up for construction.

i) As the Ghataprabha Right Bank Canal is considered to be a feasible proposition, the Storage at Daddi should be large enough to cater for both the Right Bank and the Left Bank Canals.

ii) The most economical and safe storage for the above purpose is the one proposed in the

preliminary

preliminary report of the Ghataprabha Right Bank Canal Project of a dam for storing about 45,000 M.C.Ft. at the site selected by Mr.Andrew for his 1924 Project. A statement showing the discharge available at the Daddi Dam site from 1903 to 1927 and dealing with the storage question prepared by the Executive Engineer, Irrigation Projects Division (South), is enclosed for perusal. Quite recently, on the 24th August 1947, the H.M. for Agriculture and Forests had inquired whether it would not be possible to increase the storage at Daddi to the maximum available supply of about 60,000 M.C.Ft. As the Right Bank Canal will be taking off directly from the Dam, its monsoon supply which would be of the order of about 15000 M.C.Ft. will have to be allowed for during the monsoon months and the balance of run-off available can only be stored for utilization in the fair seasons. It is, therefore, proposed to store only 45000 M.C.Ft. in the Dam.

iii) The Left Bank Canal has been worked out in full details in the 1924 Project. The plans and estimates will have to be recast in respect of the current rates.

iv) The project of the Right Bank Canal will be on the lines of the 1908 Project with suitable modifications as proposed in the notes of the Executive Engineer, Irrigation Projects Division (South).

T skipped 'E' kept aside

6. I submit herewith a note of instructions given by the Superintending Engineer, Project Circle to the Executive Engineer, Irrigation Projects Division (South) for revising the Project which I have approved. I request that very early orders of Government may issue on the proposals made by me.

D.A.:-
1. Copy of E.E.,I.P.Dn.(South)'s letter No.P-11/P/2498 dated the 8-7-1947, with accompaniments.
2. Copy of S.E.P.C's letter No.Bm-I-(3) /P.I/4106 dated 21-7-1947 with accompaniments.
3. Copy of S.E.P.C's No.BM-I-(3)/P.I./ 4932 dated 3-9-1947 with a copy of the note of instructions.
4. Copy of office note of C.E.,P.W.D. regarding feasibility of Ghataprabha Right Bank Project.
5. Statement of discharge of the Ghataprabha River & Storage possibilities.

Chief Engineer,
Public Works Department.

Copy to -

the Superintending Engineer, Project Circle,
the Executive Engineer, Irrigation Projects Division (South),

for information.

2. The project should be revised as indicated above and submitted as early as possible.

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s.jt.26.9. Deal with the above.
Seen. Sj may see as put.
T/10
1/10/47

P. W. D.
File No. 8151/86
Serial No. 41758

8151/36
41758

P.W.D.

I.B.(II)

Submitted together with serial no. 41213 p.136 ante

2. Serial no. 41213 : For information. Receipt of report promised by the C.E, P.W.D. in para.3 of his letter No. 363/46-J dated the 26-9-47, may be awaited.

3. Serial no. 41758: The C.E, P.W.D. has now submitted to Govt. his proposals to consider and fix the scope of the Ghataprabha (Daddi Dam) Project, including the capacity of the Storage, irrgn. limits and other details, so that the preparation of the final plans and estimates of the Project may be taken up. He has fully traced the history of the Ghataprabha valley Project prepared so far and the reasons that led to solve that Project in the past in paras 3 and 4 respectively of his letter dated the 26-9-47. In para. 5 of the same letter he has explained the details of the Project that require to be considered.

4. On receipt of orders on the above para, the States from whom the replies are still awaited will be expedited as already appd. by the D.S.(I&R). p.138 ante

Thro. D.E. (I).

BBB
7/10/47

The C.E.,P.W.D. in his letter dated 26-9-47 commencing at p.137 ante has submitted a preliminary report on the position of the investigations of the project as completed in the past and as now ~~sought~~ to be ~~presumed~~ pursued.

Referring to para.4 of the letter it appears that reasons....

reasons for shelving the project in 1926(G.R.,P.W.D. No.654 dated 10-3-26) were still considered to hold good and the project was not considered when the P.W. programme of irrigation schemes was originally drawn up. This latter included the following projects for the Southern Division.

	cost.Rs. in lakhs.
(1) Improvements to the feeder channel of the Gaddikeri tank.	6
(2) Pickupweir scheme on the Malaprabha river at Shivyog mandir.	20.4
(3) Asoga scheme	Not worked out
(4) The Gokak L.B. canal scheme.	27.

This programme was revised after the present Ministry assumed office and in the revised list for the first five year programme the Daddi scheme was included. In the same paragraph the C.E.,P.W.D. has summarised the objections that led to the shelving of the project in 1926. In the paragraphs following he has dealt with each objection separately.

He has also submitted with his letter the notes of the Ex.Engr.,Irrign.Projects (South) and the observations of the S.E.,P.C. thereon. Though it is not possible to accept ~~immediately~~ unreservedly the reasons given to squash the objections raised in the past, the indications given for fresh examination of the project may,however, be accpted. There appears to be definite improvement in the reaction of the states to their participation in the scheme. Further the criterion for assessing the finaicial aspect of the scheme has undergone a change and it has been freed from the rigid figure of a percentage return in a direct form viz. net revenue on the capital outlay. The other notable objection referred to, the area submerged by the storage and the displacement of a large number of people. It will still be a problem but it will be suitably dealt with once the scheme meets with the approval of Govt. in other respects. This objection was patent when it was decided to include the scheme in the revised programme.

The.....

The second and the most important objection to the project was the difficulty of construction of the G.R.B. canal owing to the nature of its alignment across a difficult country and the nature of soils through which it ~~xx~~ passed before the canal reached its proper command. This length in the original project was 77 miles ~~and the madval cut~~. The Ex.Engr. I.P.(South) has suggested methods of overcoming these difficulties. ~~I~~ lining the canal with c.c. with steel bars 24" apart in both directions. This is suggested to remedy the losses in percolation and safety of high embankments. Also the remedy will save cost owing to smaller section of canal which the lining will permit. Also alternative alignments are proposed which will reduce the original length of 77 miles to 59 miles. The adoption of the shah-bunder cut alignment is also the cheapest. However the ~~state~~ strata ~~has~~ have not been investigated This being so the C.E.,P.W.D. has remarked that this alignment may be tentatively accepted for revising the project.

The difficulty of the Madval cut is sought to be overcome by arranging for ~~drawing~~ draining the cut of the water percolating to it from the sides of the cut owing to the high water ~~level~~ table in the area. From the inspection of the behaviour of the sides of wells in close vicinity of the alignment it has been presumed th t the trouble of ~~slipping~~, the sides slipping into the bed will not perhaps occur. Some of the wells were excavated more than 10 years ago.

Type estimates for some miles of canal have been worked out to base the cost of the canal. It is also shown how the c.c. ~~lining~~ lining will be cheaper.

Some other details like F.S.D. in the canal and canal bed slopes have been also dealt with in the notes of the Ex.Engr.,Irrigation Projects (South) and the remarks thereon of the S,E.,P.C. and the C.E.,P.W.D. Thus the important features of the project ~~having~~ have been considered in the light of the past objections

to the project and proposed remedies with their costs having been ~~formed~~ formed on preliminary estimates to be adequate. The proposals are summed up by the C.E.,P.W.D. in para. 5 of his letter at p.142-43 ante. He also agrees with the notes of the S.E.,P.C., giving instructions to the Ex.Engr.,Irrign.Projects (South) in respect of details on which the project should be revised. The C.E.,P.W.D. proposes to revise the project on the lines indicated in the note of the S.E.,P.C.(slip E).This proposal may be accepted.

S.No.42720 (p.149).

For the reasons stated at the end of para.3 of the Ex.Engr.,Irrigation Projects (South)'s D.O. to the C.E.,P.W.D. at p.147 ante the action of the C.E.,P.W.D. as mentioned in his letter at p.149 ante may be approved. The areas thus obtained will be more than what will be required ultimately and there should be no difficulty to the State accepting the modifications in them at a later stage.

23/10/47.

VPA.
23/10/47

D.O.Np.P-4/P/3869
Office of the Executive Engineer,
Irrigation Projects Division (South),
Belgaum, 25th September 1947.

Subject:- Daddi Dam Project.
Submersion of Kolhapur State lands under --

Dear Mr.Kale,

I refer to the minutes of the Meeting held in the Honourable Prime Minister, Kolhapur's office on the 10th September 1947 received under the State Engineer, Kolhapur State's No.Inn/22/3760 dated the 23rd September 1947.

2. You may have noticed that the wording of the 2nd and 3rd sentences of para 2, and the general sense of the 2nd and 3rd sentences in para 4 of the Minutes do not quite convey correctly what was stated by you and me. We said "The F.S.L. of the lake tentatively fixed at present is at R.L. 153. But as the R.L. 153 contour has not been surveyed in the Kolhapur territory and as the R.L. 156 contour is the nearest that has been surveyed in 1904-08, area upto R.L. 156 contour has been supplied. While supplying this information to the then Chief Engineer, Kolhapur State this was made clear and it was stated that the probable area of contour at R.L. 153 would be 3300 acres, i.e. the difference would be less than 200 acres". It was further stated that these areas were worked out only upto contour at R.L. 156 and nothing beyond irrespective of whether the remaining portion of any S. No. above the contour at R.L. 156 was an economic and cultivable holding or not. It was made clear, however, that while actually acquiring any S.No., it was obligatory on the part of Government to acquire the whole S.No. even if only a part of it is actually required if and when the owner of the S.No. concerned states that the remaining portion of the S.No. is of no use for him and that that portion also should be acquired by Government.

3. When the Honourable Prime Minister enquired whether we wanted to go by the figures given by contour at R.L. 153 or at R.L. 156 and as he had found large discrepancies in the figures of areas supplied by us and by the Revenue Department of the State he suggested a joint survey, you stated that a joint survey at this stage is not necessary and gave the probable reasons for the difference in the areas as recorded in the concluding portion of para 2. You stated that whatever area that may actually work out in the end at the time of final survey, we would acquire it; but for the purpose of negotiations at the present moment, we may proceed on the basis of the area worked out upto contour at R.L. 156.

4. As regards the "joint survey" mentioned in para 11 at pages 5 and 6 of the minutes, it was agreed that a Deputy Engineer would be placed at the disposal of the representatives of the Durbar to take them approximately along the contour at R.L. 156 so that they can see for themselves the natures of the lands below the contour which are liable to be submerged.

5. You may make these points clear suitably to the Honourable Prime Minister, Kolhapur and to Government while forwarding these minutes to them, if you consider it necessary.

Yours sincerely,

Sd/- P.M.Mane
25-9-47.

"True copy"

Superintendent,
Office of the C.E.,
P.I.P., Poona-1.

To
C.G.Kale, Esqr., C.I.E.,B.A.,
B.Sc.,B.E., Chief Engineer,
P.W.D., Poona-1.
==========

No.363/46-I.

Office of the Chief Engineer,
Public Works Department,
Poona 1, 6th October 1947.

To

The Secretary to Government,
Public Works Department, Bombay.

--- Daddi Dam Project: Submersion of Kolhapur State lands under the ---

In continuation of this office No.363/46-I, dated the 26th September 1947, I enclose a copy of the Executive Engineer, Irrigation Projects Division (South)'s No.P.4/P/3369, dated the 25th September 1947 for the information of Government and to state that the proposal in the concluding portion of para 3 of the D.O.letter viz. that we may proceed on the basis of the area worked out upto contour at R.L.186 has been accepted by me and I have asked the Executive Engineer to proceed with it.

D.A.:- 1 copy of letter.

for Chief Engineer,
Public Works Department.

Copy together with a copy of letter referred to above ~~xix~~ forwarded with compliments to the State Engineer, Kolhapur State for information with reference to his No. EE/22/3760, dated the 23rd September 1947.

Copy forwarded to the Executive Engineer, Irrigation Projects Division (South) for information.

8151/36
42720

I.B.(II)

P.W.D.

Submitted in continuation of the main papers submitted on 7-10-47 Thro. D.E.(I).

P. W. D.
File No. 8151/36
Serial No. 42720

S.Jt

1 To follow this project clearly a reference to the following may be made in the sequence given,

(1) pages 212 to 232 of Mr. Hill's Report 1909 (copy placed below).

(2) Mr. DeSouza's (S.E., D.I.C.) report on the project in 1922 on which Government issued orders rejecting the Ghataprabha Right Bank Canal Scheme - vide compilation A below.

(3) The notes of the Ex. Engr., Irrigation Projects Division (South) Nos. I-A and III on the lining of the canal and the engineering difficulties at the deep cuts - vide compilation C.

(4) The S.E., Project Circle's observations and the C.E., P.W.D.'s orders - vide compilation E..

2 The specific points on which orders of Government are requested are not indicated by the C.E., P.W.D., but he has given in general the lines on which the project is being revised and has asked (para. 6, page 143 of the file) that these may be approved by Government so as to enable him to submit the project accordingly.

3 Apart from the small points of design with which Government may not be concerned at this stage, the following points in particular have been raised by officers.

4 Storage.

The question of selecting either the bigger or the smaller storage capacity - 18,000 or 45,000 to 60,000 m.c.ft. - is necessarily linked up with the possibilities of constructing a Right Bank canal. If such a canal is possible the necessity

of

of increased storage is evident. The officers have shown that a Right Bank canal is not an engineering impossibility and consequently they have recommended a storage of about 45,000 m.c.ft.

5 The statement marked 'D' shows the annual run-off of the river Ghataprabha at the Dadḍi Dam site, from 1903 to 1927. Various storage capacities have been analyzed to show whether or not these would have been filled in during the years analyzed. It will be seen that a 45,000 m.c.ft. (utilized storage) plus 4,000 carry over ~~storage m.c.ft. carry over~~, in all 49,000 m.c.ft. storage, will pulled through the series of years except, 1905 and 1918 when the lake would not have been ~~was not~~ full. The deficiency ~~was~~ in 1905 is very small and may be neglected. ~~The deficiency in 1905 is very small and may be neglected.~~ The deficiency in 1918 is about 15% and hence it is not very disturbing. The 1905 and 1918 were extreme bad years; and further, the cycle of years from ~~1903~~ 1899 to 1911-12 was fairly dry indicating that the analysis carried out includes a fairly unfavourable period of rainfall cycle also. A storage of about 49,000 m.c.ft. may therefore be accepted.

6 The higher storage is said to submerge more land than the earlier 18,000 m.c.ft. project but it is stated that the additional land required will be mostly coarse and not as valuable as that submerged in the 18,000 m.c.ft. contour. The problem of seriously aggravating the question of land acquisition, therefore, does not seriously arise.

Right Bank Canal.

The question of taking-off of a right bank canal from the dam or from the Dhupdal weir has

has been considered and it is shown that on account of the loss of about 200 ft. of head along the river it is not possible to have adequate command if the canal is taken off from the Dhupdal weir. A canal from Daddi is therefore the only solution.

8 This canal involves three important technical considerations:-

(a) The alignment in the first few miles traverses very rough country where percolation losses will be very heavy.

(b) There will have to be either a long diversion or a deep cut at the Shahabunder ridge.

(c) Madval ridge will have to be crossed. ~~which~~ जहां is obligatory.

The command beyond the Madval ridge is the principal command under the canal and comprises of 5 lakhs and odd acres.

9 Regarding (a) for traversing the rough country, the Ex. Engr. has proposed that the canal should be deep, narrow and lined. He has suggested a section 12' f.s.d. with a bed-width of about 14' and an l.s. fall of ~~12~~ 6" per mile. The S.E., Project Circle recommends a fall of 6" per mile as also the raising of the starting level of the canal with a view to reducing the depth of cutting in the two deep cuts. This is a question of relative economics on which specific orders cannot be given without detailed estimates. But it is necessary to point out that the high value of 'N' in Kutter's formula for a concrete lined channel counts upon a weed-free, silt-free channel. If the velocity in

the

the channel is not kept high enough, moss, weed or silt may accumulate thus ~~standing to~~ reduce the utility of concrete lining. With a lined channel, therefore, a velocity of about 4 to 6 ft. should ~~necessarily~~ be attained.

10 The Ex. Engr. has raised a fundamental question of whether the values of 'N' in the Kutter's formula are affected by a variation in velocity. He seems to believe that these co-efficients do not hold good for higher velocities. This is not so. The best ~~feats~~ have been obtained for velocities between 3 to 6 ft. per second and in any case I think if the flow does not become turbulent, Kutter's formula should necessarily apply. In this connection the article in the Proceedings of the American Society of Civil Engineers, April 1947, may please be perused.

Deep cuts.

The question of the feasibility of the Right Bank canal is necessarily influenced by the possibility of cutting through these two deep cuts. The first one-Shahabunder-is about 100' deep and has got rock below about 20'. I think that attempting an open cut to this depth may be very costly and difficult. The S.E. should rather consider the possibility of a lined tunnel. For the Vaitarna scheme of the Bombay Municipality a 12' x 10' section was estimated at about 250 rupees per 100 c.ft.. There was of course no water anticipated in that tunnel and if the Ex. Engr. thinks that the Shahabunder cut will have water the provision ~~of~~ for the rate of excavation may be increased accordingly.

12 Lining will, it seems, be necessary. C.C. lining, minimum 6", maximum 12 inches, may be

estimated at Rs. 300 per 100 c.ft.. The cut is about 4 miles long.

13 It is not obligatory to go through the Shahabunder cut because it is possible to have a loop round the ridge along a falling contour but the length of the canal becomes very excessive with the resultant loss of head and seepage losses. The Shahabunder alignment will cuttoff the length of the canal from mile 14 to 36, a saving of 22 miles, which is evidently attractive enough to hazard a difficult engineering task.

14. The Madval cut is obligatory to take the canal to the large command of about 5 ~~miles~~ lakhs of acres on the other side of the ridge. This cut is said to be formed of soil only with high sub-soil water level and has frightened the 1920-22 scrutiny of the project when Messrs Andrew and DeSouza opined against the scheme. The Ex. Engr.'s suggestion of simultaneous draining and cutting ~~simultaneously~~ through the deep soil deposits is sound and should work satisfactorily. I, however, do not like the circular section adopted by him and would suggest a cut and fill-canal like the one at Los Angeles - vide page 482 of the Handbook of Applied Hydraulic by Davis.

15 Some of the minor points which may, incidentally, be mentioned are as under:-

(a) The S.E. proposes to adopt the same cross sectional area for aqueducts etc. as on the main canal. This is scarcely necessary. In the construction of the Nira Right Bank Canal, a reduction in the sectional areas at the cross drainage works has effected a large saving. This is one of the accepted principles of fluming and I see no reason why the S.E.

should

should avoid it.

(b) At the Hire-Halla syphon, the S.E. has proposed a very high aqueduct. He must consider the possibility of a battery of cement concrete pipes. The Handbook by Davis, referred to above, gives the design-details for such pipes.

(c) The rates are proposed to be 1938-39 plus cent percent. It is suggested that for unusual items like deep excavation, tunnel etc., an effort should be made to obtain the latest market rates from firms like Duncan Stratton or Hindustan Construction Co. so as to be more in line with the present day market trend.

No details regarding the dam are given but I think the surplusing arrangement is a problem on this dam. The old project provided for, I think, a pierced dam with flood sluices in the body. The Ex. Engr. is considering the syphon type spillways for the dam. Looking to the excellent gorge obtained probably a combination of syphon and side-channel spillway will be the most ideal. But more information should be called for from the S.E. to know on the lines of which the design is proceeding.

The land to be submerged.

The question of acquiring the very fertile land which this reservoir will submerge will raise a large volume of complaints from the people concerned. Unfortunately a certain amount of political aspect has started to be given to this problem by local people saying that the land of the Maratha-speaking country is being submerged for the benefit of the Kannada-speaking people. The problem

will

will have to be tackled very carefully with the help of the social workers.

17 The Chief Engineer has drawn attention to his earlier proposal of levying a certain betterment tax under the canal from which the dis-housed people can be accommodated. The Ex. Engr. is also considering the probabilities of lifting the supply from the reservoir to irrigate some of the high lands above the f.s.l. of the bank where the dis-housed people can be accommodated.

18 In this connection I had an opportunity to study the Cauvery Reservoir Scheme of the Mysore Government in which that Government has made a very good provision for accommodating the dis-housed people. The betterment tax under the command of the canal can be given either in the shape of cash-payment or by surrendering about one-third of their land in which Government ultimately housed the dis-housed people from the lake basin. A combination of lift irrigation scheme and something like the Cauvery scheme may be a solution to the most difficult problem of this scheme.

19 I must mention that my recent visit to Belgaum in connection with the Railway Advisory Meeting at Hubli and the study of the survey details, with which the Ex. Engr. is busy at present, has helped me a lot to study the project as received in the Secretariat at present. Without that it wouldn't have been possible for me to visualize some of the details which the S.E. has not furnished in this report.

IB (II)

8151/36

In the revised five year plan of major irrigation works in this Province the Daddi Dam Project is included. The Karnatak has been pressing for schemes of intensive irrigation time and again for many years past. Many projects have been considered and it was seen that they presented constructional difficulties, which if they could be overcome, carried the cost of the schemes to a prohibitive figure. The Daddi Dam Project was investigated and reinvested and still it was not found to meet the approval of Govt. for the impossibility of constructing the G.R.B. canal which was considered to be an essential part of the scheme if it was to serve its purpose in the fullest measure.

On the Government deciding to revive the project the objections to the old project were studied by the Ex.Engr., Irrigation Projects Division(South). In the report submitted by the Ex.Engr. it is shown that the G.R.B.Canal can be constructed at a reasonable cost. The S.E.,P.C. and the late C.E.,P.W.D. have commented on the proposals of the Ex.Engr. but have agreed on the main point of the feasibility of the G.R.B. canal.

The late Dy.Secy.(Irrign.& Railways) Mr.Dhanak has reviewed the proposals and also had an opportunity of discussing them with the Ex.Engr.(Mr.Mane). A copy of the note put up by him is attached hereto. The S.E.,Special Investigation Circle, will please study the proposals and the comments thereon and also inspect the dam site and the G.R.B. canal alignment. He should then favour Govt. with his views on the project.

Id.N.P.G(urjar),
6/1/48

u.o. to S.E.,Spl.Investigation Circle, dated 9-1-48

VPA 8/1/48

9/1/48

Issued
9-1-48

Extract from the Memorandum Report on Irgn. and Power Projects in Mysore State by Mr. J. L. Savage, Consulting Engineer.

Lakhavalli Dam on Bhadra River

Question No.6.

"The right bank canal is proposed to be taken to the Sulekere Valley (which commands a vast extent of fertile lands) by means of a tunnel 3 miles long through the Ubrani Range of hills.

"The tunnel is given a curved top section with an air space of 1 ft. above the full supply level. The softer portions in the tunnel length will be lined with stone masonry and the length where hard rock will be met with will be treated with a 6" concrete lining.

"The tunnel has a bed fall of 10½ ft. per mile and the maximum velocity developed is 11¼ ft. per second.

"Is the section of the tunnel now adopted suitable and economical?".

The section of tunnel, although unusual when judged by sections used for similar projects in America, is well adapted to conditions prevailing in India. There is no question that the masonry lining will withstand the 11¼ feet per second velocity and that it will support the load involved at this site. The 6 inch concrete lining proposed for reaches where hard rock is encountered would be considered unusually low as an average thickness but the small labour costs will, of course, permit the necessary chipping of rock surfaces to keep this average thickness low. If the rock does not break too badly the 6 inch average thickness may be realized. If the rock does break badly the 6 inch thickness is likely to be increased by a few inches. The free-board of 12 inches at maximum capacity is about the same as commonly used in America. The realization of this freeboard will depend on the value of Kutter's 'n' used in designing the section of tunnel. The authority generally followed in the Western Continent is Mr.Fred C. Scobey of the U.S. Department of Agriculture. The original bulletins prepared by him give values applicable to structures similar to the proposed tunnel as follows :-

n = 0.014; excellent value for conservatively designed structures of wood, painted metal, or concrete under usual conditions; cares for alignment about equal in curve and tangent length; conforms to surfaces as left by smooth-jointed forms or well-broomed shot concrete; will care for slight algae growth or slight deposits of silt or slight deterioration.

n = 0.015: rough, plank flumes of unsurfaced lumber with curves made by short length, angular shifts; for metal flumes with shallow compression member projecting into section but otherwise of class n = 0.013; for construction with first class sides but roughly troweled bottom or for class n = 0.014; construction with noticeable silt or gravel deposits; value suitable for use with muddy water for either poured or shot concrete; smooth concrete that is seasonally roughened by larvae or algae growths take value of n = 0.015 or higher; lowest value for highest class-rubble and concrete combination.

n = 0.016: for lining made with rough board forms conveying clear water with small amount of debris; class n = .014 linings with reasonably heavy algae; or maximum larvae growth; or large amounts of cobble detritus; or old linings repaired with thin cement mortar coat; or heavy lime encrustations; earth channels in best possible conditions, with slick deposit of silt, free of moss and nearly straight alignment; true to grade and section; not to be used for design.

n = 0.017: for clear water on first-class bottom and excellent rubble sides or smooth rock bottom and wooden plank sides; roughly coated, poured lining with uneven expansion joints, basic value for shot concrete against smoothly trimmed earth base; such a surface is distinctly rough and will scratch hand; undulations of the order of 1 inch.

n = 0.018: .....

n = 0.018: about the upper limit for concrete construction in any workable conditions; very rough concrete with sharp curves and deposits of gravel and moss; minimum design value for uniform rubble, or concrete sides and natural channel bed; for volcanic ash soils with no vegetation; minimum value for large high-class canals in very fine silt.

n = 0.020: for turburculated iron; ruined masonry; wellconstructed canals in firm earth of fine packed gravel where velocities are such that the silt may fill the interstices in the gravel; alignment straight, banks clean; large canals of class 0.0225.

Conclusion: The adopted tunnel section is believed to be suitable and economical for conditions existing in India.

3.
MDL. 18/11/47
18-11-47.

8151/36

Daddi Project

Two principal technical difficulties in the construction of this project are the two deep cuts — one in rock & the other in soil — both below the S.S. water table.

I have come across some literature re: the Lakhavalli Project on the River Bhadra — a Mysore project. An extract of their project, engineers difficulties & the reply given by Mr Savage — the Consulting Engineer to the Reclamation Dept of U.S.A. Mr Rane had also some doubt about the suitable value for 'N'. On this point some observations which appeared in the Transactions of the Am Soc of C.E. April 1942 have been cited in the main file but the values & the notes given by Mr Savage shd be helpful to Mr Rane.

A Copy of the note may be sent to Mr Rane. ~~He may be told that~~.

It is further suggested

that Mr Nair may at convinience visit the ~~work~~ site or go to Mysore to study this portion of the project as it may help him considerably in solving his difficulties.

11/XI (4)

14/11/47

Secy (I).

Director
AA

8151/36

P.W.D.

I.B.(II)

Submitted.

2. Copies of the D.S.(I&R)'s U/ note dated the 11-11-47 appd. by the Secy. (Irrgn.), and the extract from the Memorandum Report on Irrgn. and Power Projects in Mysore State may be sent to the Ex-Engr. Irrgn. Projects Dn. (South) as per draft put up for appl.

B.S.R.
19/11/47

*Copy kept below

(Below copies of the D.S.(I&R)'s note dated the 11-11-47 appd. by the Secy. (Irrgn) and extract from the Memorandum Report on Irrgn. and Power Projects in Mysore State by Mr. J.L. Savage, Consulting Engr.)

No. 815/36-I.B.(II).

P.C.S.O.
B.C. 20 14 Nov. 47.

Copies forwarded to the Ex. Engr., Irrgn. Projects Dn. (South).

Subject:-
Daddi Dam Project.

By order etc.:-
Copies forwarded to the S.E., P.C. for information.

19/11/47

19-11-47

Received
on 22/XI/47

Letter.

No. Bm-I(3)/PIII/148 of 1948.
P...D. Project Circle Office,
Poona 1: 9th January 1948,

To,

The Secretary to Government,
Public Works Department, Bombay.

Subject:- Ghataprabha (Daddi Dam) Project -
Survey estimate for marking the F.S.L.
for the --

RP 137-143

Reference: Chief Engineer, Public Works Department's No. 363/46-I dated 26-9-1947.

2. I have to submit herewith an estimate amounting to Rs. 19,716/- for surveying and preparing plans and estimate for marking the F.S.L. contour corresponding to storage of 45,000 M.Cft. etc. for the Chataprabha Storage Project for approval at an early date.

3. Orders to operate on the above survey estimate for demarcating the F.S.L. contour corresponding to 45,000 M.Cft. capacity, recommended by the late Chief Engineer, Public Works Department, vide his No. 363/46-I dated 26-9-1947, may issue.

D.A.:
1 Survey estimate in duplicate.

9-1-48
Superintending Engineer,
Project Circle.

Copy to the Executive Engineer, Irrigation Projects Division(South), Belgaum, with reference to correspondence resting with his No. A-5/A/5026 dated 17-12-1947.

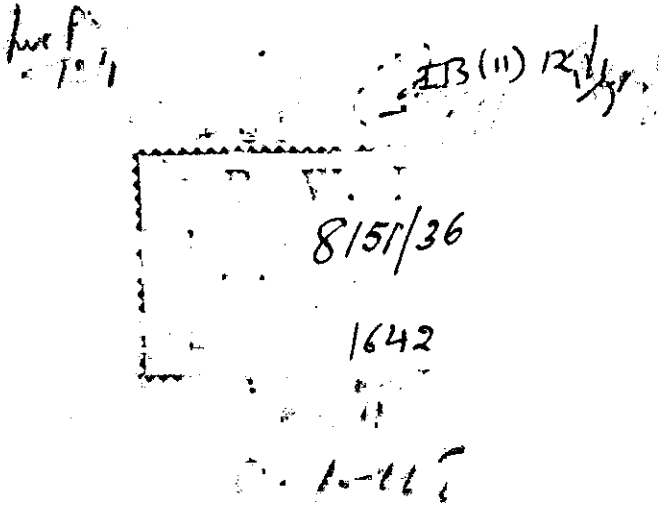
KPJ6.1.

8151/36
1642.

I.B.(II). P.W.D.

For disposal pl. see serial no. 2013. P.171

08/1
15/1/48

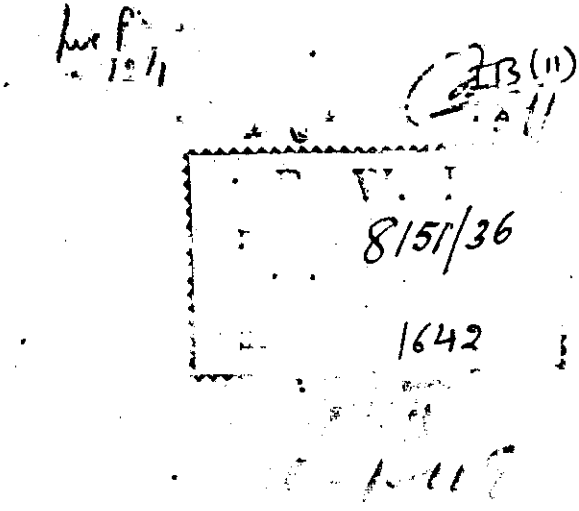


8151/36
1642.

I.B.(II). P.W.D.

For disposal pl. see serial no. 2013. P.171

Secl
15/1/48



POLITICAL AND SERVICES DEPARTMENT
No.
12 JAN 1948
From

No. 51 of 1948
Prime Minister's Office
Jamkhandi 10th Jan. 48.

Rao Bahadur N. K. Lele, B.A.LL.B.
Prime Minister, Jamkhandi State,
Jamkhandi.

PWD.
12/1

To

The Secretary to the Government of
Bombay, B o m b a y.

Sub:- -- Ghataprabha Irrigation project - Belgaum and Bijapur District

Ref:- Letter No. 363/46-I dated 26th Sept. 1947 from the Chief Engineer, P.W.D. & Poona.

Sir,

I am directed to intimate the consent of the Jamkhandi Darbar to the project.

I have the honour to be
Sir,
Your most Obedient servant

Prime Minister, Jamkhandi.

Copy forwarded with compliments to the Chief Engineer, P.W.D.Poona.

IB(n)14/1

8/51/36

n. 2013

13-1 48

8151/36/~~1642~~ 2013

P.W.D.

I.B.(II)

Submitted together with serial 1642 p.168.

2. Serial No. 1642 : The S.E., P.C. has submitted an estimate amounting to Rs. 19,716/- for surveying and preparing plans and estimate for marking the F.S.L contour corresponding to storage of 45,000 M.cft etc. for the Ghataprabha (Daddi Dam) Project. In this connection please see Secy. (Irrgn.)'s note ~~dated~~ copy at p 157 dated the 6-1-48. S.E., Special Investigation Circle's report is still awaited and no orders have been passed on the points raised by the late C.E., P.W.D. in his letter pp 137-143 No. 363/46-I dated the 26-9-47. In the circumstances, it is for consideration whether the estimate submitted by the S.E., P.C. may be appd., if it is in order, and the orders asked for by him in para. 3 of his letter may be issued ~~after~~ after usual ~~fr~~ from the F.D. p 169

3. Serial No. 2013 : For information. Similar replies from the (i) Kolhapur ~~State~~ (ii) Sangli and (iii) Kurundwad (Senior) States are still awaited vide p. 118. These states will be expedited hereafter. So far as Kolhapur State is concerned, please see the instructions issued to the Ex. Engr., Irrgn. Projects Dn. (Gaitth) under his letter p.149 No. 363/46-I dated the 6-10-1947.

Thro. A.B. (II) and D.E. (I).

except below slip 'A'

Mr. Sawant 15/1/48

A.B. 15/1/48

A.B. (II)

4. A provision of Rs. 18,700 has been admitted by Govt. for the next year's budget for the work of "Surveying and preparing plans & estimates for alternative site at Daddi

and

3151/36

and making F.S.L. Contour in the tank basin" as proposed by the late S.E., P.C. It is presumed that the estimate now received is for the same work. As only a short time is left for the end of the current year, it is for consideration whether any expenditure need be authorised on the survey this year or whether the S.E. may be asked to start the work next year after the proposed provision of Rs. 18,700 is passed by the L.A. *

EE
16/1/48

* File P-551 will be put up if required

The general lines on which the
the Daddi dam project and
the Ghatprabha Right Bank
canal should be revised
may now be assumed to have
been decided as proposed in
the C.E. Orad's letter at pages
137-143 ante. The present
estimate provides for surveys
in the Shiraj basin which is
situated in a difficult country
with heavy rainfall. It seems,
therefore, that the period from
now to the break of monsoon is
very precious for these surveys
and the work should
begin immediately. It seems
the intention of the S.E. Eastern
Circle to operate on the estimate
now under reference in this year and he,
therefore, solicits orders of
Govt. to do so (Provide his
letter at p. 167 ante). There is
no provision for this survey in
this years budget and it is
mentioned as a new work
in the next years budget. In
the circumstances the expendi-
ture on the work may be
authorised during the year
after V.O.V. by F.D.

The estimate is based
on costs of labour & establishment.
No details are given mentioned
of the extent of work involved
either in miles or areas and
so it is not possible to apply
a closer scrutiny. It may
be assumed, however, that
the provisions made are

adequate and the estimate may be approved.

SJH
17.1.48.

DJ ✓

Secy(9) The estimate may be approved & expenditure permitted in consultation with the F.D. Comparatively little expenditure would be incurred during the current financial & there should be no difficulty to finance it. The work is already admitted as a new item for the next year's budget.

⊕ Item included in the Total provision of Rs. 1,23,350 in the new item No. 1 printed in P.W.R. list of new items.

It is necessary to sanction the estimate so that work could be started before June 1948.

19.1.48

FIN... ...ENT
File no. P.W.R—I
date 20-1-48

Dy A Insp. B
20.1.

N.O. F.D. 20/1/48 with estimate
Issue c.o. (2. mid 5/2)
19/1

Finance Reqn.
P.W.R. - I.

The P.W.D. proposes to approve the plans and estimates of survey work in connection with the Ghataprabha project and to authorise the S.E.P.C. to incur expenditure in that connection during the current year. A provision of Rs. 18,700 has been admitted by Govt. for the next year's budget for the work of surveying in connection with the Ghataprabha project. As the work is to be carried out before the monsoons the P.W.D. proposes to authorise the expenditure during the current year. The proposal may be accepted.

Sha
21.1.48

2. As no provision is made for this work in the current year's budget, a source to meet the expenditure in question will have to be pointed out in due course by the P.W.D.

Cat. 5/2
P. 8151/36
615-6
Rs. 18700.
hmf 6/2.

Ds. (F. & R.)

20.1.48

W.O. to P.W.D. dated 21/2.

Copy of D.O.Letter No.PC.157/1 dated the 2nd January 1948, from the Chief Engineer for Irrigation, Mysore P.W.D., Central Office, Irrigation, Bangalore, to the Executive Engineer, Irrigation Projects Division (South), Belgaum, re: Visit to Mysore State for study of Irrigation works etc. - Programme.

"With reference to your letter No.P-11/Mis/P/5036 dated the 17th December 1947 regarding your proposed visit to Mysore to study irrigation works, etc., I enclose herein a tentative programme for visits to works in Mysore State, as desired by you."

*Typed overleaf.

No.P-11/Mis/P/105. Office of the Executive Engineer, Irrigation Projects Dn. (South), Belgaum, 8th January 1948.

Forwarded with compliments to the Superintending Engineer, Special Investigation Circle, Poona, for information in continuation of this office No.P-11/Mis/P/5036 dated the 17th December 1947.

2. The undersigned intends to tour the area in the 3rd week of February 1948. Exact dates will be reported after fixing up the dates with the Mysore Engineers.

Sd/- P.M.Mane
Executive Engineer,
Irrigation Projects Dn. (South).

No.P-11/Mis/P/5036. Office of the Executive Engineer, Irrigation Projects Dn. (South), Belgaum: 17th December 1947.

From:-

P.M.Mane, Esquire, B.E., B.S.E.(I), M.M.I.E.,
Executive Engineer, Irrigation Projects Dn.(South),
Belgaum.

To:-

The Chief Engineer for Irrigation in Mysore, Bangalore.

Sir,

I understand that in the Bhadra Irrigation Project at Lakkavalli, there is a proposal to take the L.B.C. to the Sulekere valley by means of a tunnel about 3 miles long through the Ubrani Range of Hills and that it is proposed to line this tunnel with masonry and concrete in some sections.

2. The power channel of the Jog Hydro Electric Scheme is also lined with rubble with its joints cement pointed.

3. It appears that a part of the L.B.C. taking off from the Krishnarajsagar on the Cauvery passes through some heavy rock cutting near Mandya.

4. As I am interested in studying the design of the canal sections in these with special reference to the value of 'N' in Kutter's formulea adopted in these cases and to what extent in the case of completed canals, these values are actually realised, I intend visiting the sites of these canals, study the designs and actual conditions now obtaining.

5. Can ...

5. Can you please oblige me in fixing up a programme to visit the sites and discuss the above problems with the Engineers in charge?:

With thanks and best compliments.

Yours sincerely,

Sd/- P.M.Mane,
Executive Engineer,
Irrigation Projects Division(South).

Copy forwarded with ~~compliments~~ compliments to the Superintending Engineer, Project Circle, Poona 1, for information with reference to Govt.No.8151/36-B(II) dated 20-11-1947.

(TOUR PROGRAMME).

1st day.	Morning.	Arrive Bangalore. Meet Chief Engineer for Irrigation at 3 P.M. at the office.
	9-50 P.M.	Leave for Jog. - By train.
2nd day	1 P.M.	Arrive Jog. Study plans etc., and visit to works (Halt at Jog).
3rd day.	Morning.	Inspection of Power Channel & proceed to Hirebhasgar.
	Afternoon.	Inspection of Hirebhasgar Dam, etc.,
4th day.	Morning.	Leave for Shimoga - By train. Study Lakkavalli Reservoir plans, etc.
	Afternoon.	Visit Tunga Anikat Works.
5th day.	Morning.	Visit site of Lakkavalli Reservoir.
	7 P.M.	Leave for Krishnarajsagar - by train.
6th day.	11 A.M.	Arrive Krishnarajsagar.
	Afternoon.	Visit Krishnarajsagar works & research station - Halt.
7th day.	Morning	Leave for Mandya via tunnel (by car) Halt at Mandya.
8th day.	Morning	Leave for Bangalore (By train)
	4 P.M.	Meet Chief Engineer for Irrigation.
	Night.	Leave for Belgaum.

Sd/- M.Narasimhaiya,
Chief Engineer for Irrigation.

True copy.

Desai 27/11/47

Head Clerk to
the Superintending Engineer,
Special Investigation Circle.

BLV.27.1.

p 175

Below Executive Engineer, Irrigation Projects Division (South), Belgaum's endorsement No.P-11/Mis/P/105 dated the 8th January 1948 regarding Visit to Mysore State for study of Irrigation Works etc., Programme.

.....

No.G.112/170 Officem of the Superintending Engineer,
Special Investigation Circle,
Poona No.1: 28 January 1948.

Copy together with a copy of the Executive Engineer, Irrigation Projects Division (South)'s letter No.P-11/Mis/P/5036, dated the 17th December 1947, forwarded with compliments to the Secretary to the Government of Bombay, Public Works Department for information with reference to Government Endorsement No.8151/36-I.B.(II), dated the 20th November 1947.

p 166

Superintending Engineer,
Special Investigation Circle.

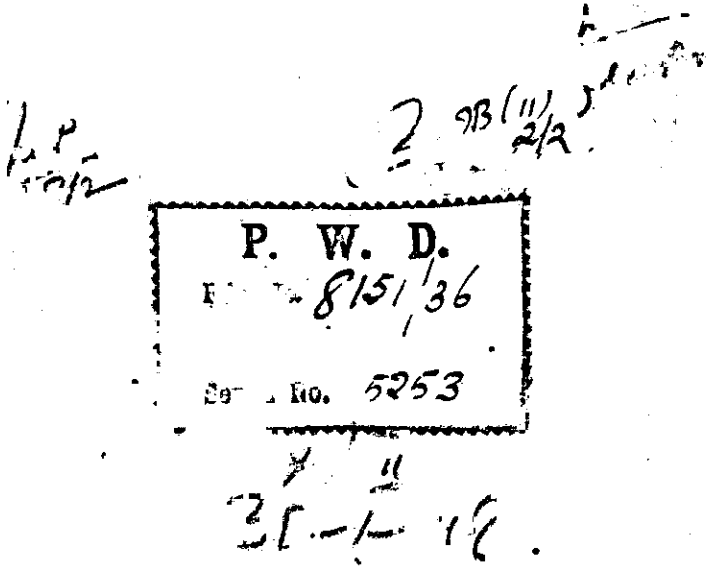
Copy forwarded with compliments to the Executive Engineer, Irrigation Projects Division (South), Belgaum for information.

MB G
.24.1

I. B. (II) P.W.D. p. 183 post

For disposal pl. see serial no. 4705.

Put up pc.



I.B.(II). O.N

D.W.D.

The F.D. expedited w.o. under

No. 8151/36-I.B.(II) dated the 29th Jany. 1948

for the return of the papers refd. to w.o. to it

on 19-1-48.

Issued
29-1-48 A.O.

A.O.S.
29/1/48

29/1/48.

Papers regarding the progress of Daddi project and the negotiations with Kolhapur State about the same, may please be perused.

23-1-48

H.M.P.W.D.

Let me see them

26.1.48

27/1/48

I.B.(II)

Submitted.

P.W.D.

2. Papers (File No. 8151/36 Part II) containing the information regd. by the H.M, Agr. are under U.O.R. to the F.D. since 19-1-48. That Deptt. has been approached to day for the return of the papers. On receipt of the same they will be put up to H.Ms. P.W.D. and Agr. as desired by them.

29/1/48

Secy. (Irrign.)

30/1/48

28/1

SB (W) 28/1

8151/36

4705

8151/36/4705

I.B.(II). P.W.D.

p.174

Resubmitted(together with S.Nos. 6156 and p.178
52537. The main papers have since been received pp 1-174
from the F.D. and are arranged within.

p.174 pp.185-186 post
2. S.No.6156 :- The necy. draft is put up for approval.

p.178 p.166
3. S.No.5253 :- This has ref. to G.E. No.8151/36-I.B.(II), dt. the 20-11-47. Please see para 2 of the Ex.Engr., Irrign. Projects Dn.(South)'s endt. No.P-11/Mis/P/105, dt. the 8-1-48 addressed to the S.E., S.I.C. Further development, if any, in the matter may be awaited. Copy at 175

4. The papers may be submitted to the H.Ms. P.W.D. and Agri. after the issue of draft put up as the matter is "Very Urgent."

Thro' A.B.(II) & D.E.(I).

VMW.
10/2/48.

11/2/48 T3 Wail

11/2/48

11.2.48

D.S.(I&E)

Secy (Irrign)

The negotiations with other states than Kolhapur are at page 77 to 89 + 97 to 99. The negotiations with Kolhapur are at pages 119 to 133

13/2/48

H.M. P.W.D.

Dept. should write 13/2

H.M. Agri.

Pl make 2 Spl. copies for HB(II)

No.8151/36-I.B.(II). Letter. P. W. D.,
B.C., 24th Feb.1948.

To

The S.E.,
Special Investigation Circle.

Sub:- Ghataprabha (Daddi Dam) Project:
Survey estimate for marking the
F.S.L. for the -

p.167

Ref: Letter No.Bm.I(3)/PIII/148, dt. the 9-1-48. from the late S.E., P.C.

attached at the beginning of the file

2. The estimate amounting to Rs. 19,716/- for surveying and preparing plans and estimate for marking the F.S.L. contour corresponding to storage of 45,000 M.Cft. etc. for the Ghataprabha Storage Project is approved.

3. You are requested to start the work of demarcating the F.S.L. contour corresponding to 45,000 M.Cft. capacity as recommended by the late C.E., P.W.D.

4. Expdtr. on the work is authorised during the current year under the head "18-A(2)-Other Charges - P.W.R. & D.P.". An application for the funds actually required should be submitted to Govt. very early when a source to meet the charge will be pointed out.

5. Allotments as shown below are also placed at your disposal from the supply. grant voted by the L.A. in Sept. 1947, under the head "18-A(2)-Other Charges - P.W.R. & D.P." :-

	Allotment Rs.
(a) Investigating the difficult portions of the surveyed alignments of the Ghataprabha Right Bank Canal and the Daddi Left Bank Canal - vide G.L.No.8151/36-I.B. (II), dt. 8-7-47 and letter from the Ex.Engr., Irrign. Projects Dn (South), No. A-5/A/2976, 30-7-47.	12,200
(b) Surveying and preparing project for the Right Bank Canal from the proposed Bhutewadi Dam (Asoga) - vide G.L.No.P-268/7/30942-I.B.(II), dt. the 6-8-47 ~~and letter from the S.E. Projects Dn (South) No. A-5/A/2976, 30-7-47.~~	20,700

By order of the G.of B.

× Slip-3 File 8151/36-I.B./1389 p9

Ⓓ File P.268 will be found up to date.

Slip-4 File P-268/7/30942 p21

D.A.- Nil.

Copy forwarded to -

the F.D.,

the..

the A.G., Bombay (thro' F.D.),
the Ex.Engr., Irrign. Projects Dn.(S.)
(with the estimate). — attached at the Secretariat portion

CESO. 10/2/48

13-2-48

with enclosures

25/2/48 and 25/2

VMW. 10/2/48.

Orders issued after consultation with Finance Department.

Notes recorded with this Department and can be seen when required.

DS(I&E)

Secy. (Irrign)

10/2/48

I.B.(II) P.W.D.

Resubmitted.

2. As verbally directed, the drafts pp.189-190 are put up for appl. After the issue of the drafts, including the one at pp.185-6 ante, the papers may be submitted to the H.Ms. P.W.D. and Agri. as already marked p.183 to them. Thro. D.E.(I).

ADD. 23/2/48

The papers relating to the proposals of the S.E.S.I. Circle for taking up the construction of the Gk. L.B. Canal immediately have been forwarded by the Dir. of agriculture. The references to the letters of the S.E. S.I.C. are obtained from the D.O. letters of the C.E. (I). & R.B. Joshi dated 7.2.48.

D.S.(I&E) Secy.(Irrn.) Kept on board.

SWM 23.2.48.

D.S. (I+E) DD 28/2/48

Secy (I) WG 24/2

Vernacular

184

Letter

No. 8151/36-I.B.(II). P.W.Deptt.
B.C., Feb.1948.

To

For fresh draft please page 191 post

The Supdg.Engr.,
Special Investigation Circle.

Subject:- Daddi Project. Negotiations with Kolhapur State for submerged lands. p.177

Reference: ~~Correspondence ending with~~ Your ~~endt.~~ letters ~~No.G.118/176, dated the 28-1-1948.~~ G.H.L.B. 574 of 182 dated 12th & 28th Jan 1948. p.135

2. Your attention is invited to letter No. 363/46-I, dated the 26-9-1947, from the late C.E.,P.W.D. relating to the negotiations with the Kolhapur State. You are requested to negotiate ~~further~~ afresh with the State authorities in regard to the land that will be submerged in the state territories under the larger Daddi scheme and to report the result to Govt. as early as possible. ~~Neither any assurances should be made to the State nor any conditions proposed by it should be accepted unless Govt approval is first obtained in the matter~~. All possible steps should be taken to secure the co operation of the State for the lands that will be submerged. Govt have seen the previous conditions proposed by the Govt but in view of the changed circumstances after 15th August 1947, the State authorities might be requested to bring open negotiations on a fresh basis. Govt. intends to take up this scheme at an early date. You are therefore requested to furnish a full picture of the whole scheme so as to enable Govt. to come to quick decision when the project is received, through the Comr..S.D. and the Dir.of Agriculture, for the administrative approval of Govt.

By order of the Govr.of Bombay,

Dy/25)

Secy (Irrign)

23/2/48

For your information, it may be stated that this Govt will not agree to exchange of territory with Sovereignity. Excepting for this condition, Govt will consider very sympathetically all the requests of the State for compensation for the submerged lands or for other facilities.

24/2/48

Put up a fresh typed Draft

190

D.O.No. 8151/36-I.B.(II). P.W.D.Sectt.
Bombay, 24th Feb. 1948.

For clean copy pl. see p 193

My Dear Rao Bahadur

You are aware that several representations have been received from the public of Karnatak to take up the Daddi Project immediately. Govt. is therefore anxious ~~keen in taking it up~~ to start work on it as early as possible. As all the States, except the Kolhapur State, concerned with the Daddi Project ~~are to~~ will soon be merged very shortly with the Bombay Province, there will be no difficulty about the lands to be submerged in the States' territories by the bigger project. Regarding the lands to be submerged in the Kolhapur State you are requested to carry on negotiations with the States authorities and to see at the same time that no assurances are given to ~~it~~ them nor any conditions that they may propose are accepted without the prior approval of Government. ~~You~~ are requested to take personal interest in the matter and to submit immediately your report on the result of the negotiations.

Yours

23/2/48

Rao Bahadur N.S.Joshi, B.S.E.(I),
S.E., Spl. Investigation Circle.

BKR
23-2-48.

D.S.('48)

24/2/48

Secy (Irrgn)

Letter.

Very Urgent.
No.8151/36-I.B.(II). P.W.Deptt.
B.C., 24th Feb. 1948.

To

The Superintending Engineer,
Special Investigation Circle.

Subject:-Daddi Project:- Negotiations with Kolhapur Durbar for submerged lands.

Reference: Your letters No.G.H.L.B.54 and No. 182, dated 12th and 28th January 1948.

2. Your attention is invited to letter No.363/46-I, dated the 26-9-1947, from the late C.E.,P.W.D. relating to the negotiations with the Kolhapur State. You are requested to negotiate afresh with the State authorities in regard to the land that will be submerged in the state territories under the large Daddi scheme and to report the result to Govt. as early as possible. All possible steps should be taken to secure the cooperation of the State for the lands that will be submerged. Govt. have seen the previous conditions proposed by this Govt. but in view of the changed circumstances after 15th Aug. 1947, the State authorities might be requested to bury the past and open negotiations on a fresh basis. For your information,it may be stated that this Govt. will not agree to exchange of territory with Sovereignty. Excepting for this condition, Government will consider very sympathetically all the requests of the States for compensation for the submerged lands or for other facilities.

By order of the Govr.of Bombay,

D.A.-Nil.

BKR
24-2-48.

D.O. No. 8151/36-I.B. (II). Public Works Department,
Bombay Castle, 24th February 1948.

My Dear R.B.J.

You are aware that several representations have been received from the public of Karnatak to take up the Daddi Project immediately. Government is therefore anxious to start work on it as early as possible. As all the States, except the Kolhapur State, concerned with the Daddi Project will soon be merged with the Bombay Province, there will be no difficulty about the lands to be submerged in the States' territories by the bigger project. Regarding the lands to be submerged in the Kolhapur State you are requested to carry on negotiations with the States authorities and to see at the same time that no assurances are given to them nor any conditions that they may propose are accepted without the prior approval of Government. You are requested to take personal interest in the matter and to submit immediately your report on the result of the negotiations.

Yours Sincerely

24/2

o/c

Rao Bahadur N.S. Joshi, B.S.E. (I).
Superintending Engineer,
Special Investigation Circle,
Poona.

I B.(I) CW.
Pl see note on p. 191 ante
BM

Jmeyrick
24/2

RECEIVED
24/2/48 am
3 pm

194

To AB(II) to retain copies & return
26/2/48. 1st return V u g.i.f.
copy retained
26/2/48
To AB(II)

I.B.(II). Public Works Dept
Office note.

The Govt.Letter and D.O. at pp.191-193 and the Govt.Letter at pp.185-186 having issued these papers may now be submitted to H.M.,P.W.D., and H.M., Agri. with reference to the H.M.'s notes at p.181.

26/2/48. MKP. 26/2/48.

26/2/48 SE W(2)

H.M.P.W.D. H.M. P.W.D
H.M. Agri

H.M. Agri.

I.B.(I) ON
For further noting pl see p 5
7 of file No 215/1/36 Part II
BDS.

I request H.M.P.W.D. to consider ~~the question~~ the question of sanctioning the Daddi Project as the matter is pending for a long time. I think sufficient information is available now to take decision on this issue.

2 construction of L.B. canal also may be undertaken immediately as it is likely to irrigate substatial area within a year or two and thus add substantially to the food production of the province.

3 As far as possible lands in exchange may be given to the land holders in the Kolhapur area whose lands will be submerged who would prefer to have lands in exchange.

M.P.W.D. 3/3/48

For further noting pl
H.M. Agri's minute
10/3/48

12/3

12/3/48

12/3/48

1195

D.O. No. 363/46-I. Office of the Chief Engineer,
Public Works Department,
Poona No.1, 7th January 1948.

--Daddi Project - Negotiations with States--

Dear

Reference your D.O.No. P-4/P/5113 of the 26th December 1947. The file No. 363/46 containing the previous correspondence on Daddi Project has been transferred to the Superintending Engineer, Special Investigation Circle, Belgaum at Poona as the office of the Chief Engineer, Public Works Department has been closed now. Your D.O. under reference is therefore being forwarded to him for further disposal.

Yours sincerely

829
8/1/48

To

P.M.Mane Esqr, B.E.
Executive Engineer,
Irrigation Projects Division (South),
Belgaum.

Copy together with the D.O. referred to above in original forwarded to the Superintending Engineer, Special Investigation Circle, Belgaum at Poona for necessary action in the matter.

ISSUED
on 7-1-48

9.5.48
Asst
7/1